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HORI REVEALS PANIC, INFLATION GRIP U.S.; CITIZENS INDIGNANT

President Roosevelt's Policy Robs Nation of Life, Liberty And Happiness

NOT LAND OF PLENTY

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Jump 15 Per Cent Since Outbreak of War

The inflation panic that has seized the American continent has disrupted the relations between the people and the Government, indicated Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Friday.

"President Roosevelt's Congressional message of last Monday clearly revealed the consternation of his administration at the prospect of the disastrous consequences of the extravagant polity which the President and his advisers have long since pursued," said the Spokesman, and continued.

"No wonder the President had to devote his recent message exclusively to the question of checking inflation contrary to the nation's expectations of a more encouraging message."

Inflation Is Fact

Mr. Hori pointed out that the fact that inflation had already assumed alarming proportions had been admitted by Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson, who confessed that inflation was no longer a mere threat but a fact "to a painfully substantial degree."

"The fact is painful," said the Spokesman, "not only to the Roosevelt Administration, which is solely responsible, but more so to the American people in general, who have been victimized by the Rooseveltian policy of provocation of other countries to war."

"The reason why it is so painful," continued the Spokesman, "was explained in reliable information coming from a competent source. It said that the U.S. which boasted until a short time ago of being a land of plenty is now afflicted with a disease called inflation—inflation which affects not only currency but all agricultural, and industrial products. According to this report the wholesale prices of farm products and manufactured goods have already risen 15 and 46 per cent respectively, since the American participation in the present war.

"The tendency is being aggravated on account of the stupendous expenditures by the Administration, and whatever artificial measures may be taken, it is impossible to solve the problem, 'Only magic can do it,' the report said."

In further illustration, the Spokesman reminded the correspondents that on April 28 the B.B.C. broadcast a message from New York saying that Roosevelt's anti-inflation plan had had only a lukewarm reception in the American press, and that there were considerable disagreements about various features of the scheme.

President Roosevelt had admitted that his Government's war efforts were "dislocating industry, labor, agriculture and finance, and that it is disrupting and will continue to disrupt the normal manner of life of every American family."

All Will Be Gone

Mr. Hori then pointed out that in his fireside chat only a year ago, on May 27, Roosevelt had said. "The dignity and standard of living of American workers and farmers will be gone. The whole fabric of working life as we know it, business and manufacturing, mining and agriculture, all will be mangled and crippled under the Nazi system."

"These have become realities," said the Spokesman, "not because of the Nazism he denounced but because of his policy of meddling in other countries' affairs even by disregarding warnings of far-sighted countrymen who earnestly tried to uphold the traditional policy of non-entanglement bequeathed by President Washington.

"The pity of it all is that the people are urged to forego all their economic wants and must continue to bear the burdens of war, which are destined to reach an unbelievable and unexpendible sum."

In his fire-side chat broadcast the following night the President appealed to American farmers, workers, businessmen, professional men, artists, clerks and what not, and pleaded the cause of his Administration, urging every man, woman and child to remain in action "on one front and one battle at home."

"It seems that war," pursued the Spokesman, "is being waged within the U.S. not against an external enemy, but against the terrible offspring of the President's policy of spending more and more money, neither for purposes clearly known by the people themselves, nor for causes justifiable in the eyes of mankind."

Mistaken Policy Scored

Commenting on the drastic effects of Roosevelt's mistaken policy, Mr.

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Government Candidates Leading in Election

In one of the most heated elections ever held in Japan, the Government-supported candidates are leading in the election returns, according to the latest counts available Friday night. Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino will definitely represent Yamaguchi and Miye Prefectures respectively in the forthcoming Diet. In the picture above, the Commerce Minister, (left) and Agriculture Minister (right) are seen relaxed and quite jubilant over their overwhelming success. In the lower picture, part of the 600,000 voters of Tokyo are anxiously scanning the bulletin board for the name of the candidate for whom they had voted Thursday. The preponderance of votes cast for the Government-supported candidates indicates the grim determination of the people of Japan to cooperate with the Government in the consummation of the titanic struggle now in progress, it was stated.

U.S. CONGRESS HITS ANTI-INFLATION PLAN

Roosevelt's Program Not Giving Fair Break to Farmers In Lowering Price

SENATORS SEEK STATE AID

Urge Purchasing Power of Rural Folks Be Increased—Laborers' Status Same

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 30.—First political reactions in the United States to President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program adumbrate major congressional clashes, especially over the President's proposal for lower farm-price ceilings, according to reliable Washington reports received here today.

A major controversy in the Roosevelt plan reportedly centers on the fact that the American farmers are being called upon to make sacrifices whereas laborers are permitted to preserve their "social conquests."

Criticizing the anti-inflation program, Senator John Bankhead, Alabama Democrat, in an interview yesterday declared that the purchasing power of farmers must be increased by granting them governmental aid.

Meanwhile, Senator Clyde M. Reed, Republican of Kansas, protested against the sacrifices about to be made at the expenses of the farmers while, he said that the laborers will be allowed to maintain their erstwhile standing.

Tire, Fuel Economy Urged

Domei

LISBON, April 30.—Indicating the growing wartime shortage of materials in the United States, President Roosevelt has ordered the heads of governmental departments and agencies to take the lead in saving automobile tires and the fuel of automobiles needed to take employes to

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Demonstrations Held In Italy, Demanding Early Return of Nice

Domei

ROME, April 30.—An indication of Italy's future policy toward France, which so far has remained unclarified pending settlement of the border problem between the two countries, was revealed today on the 93rd anniversary of the Italian patriot Garibaldi when demonstrations were held throughout Italy for the return of Nice, the birthplace of Garibaldi near the French-Italian border. Coupled with the movement for the return of Corsica, the present demonstrations for Nice were interpreted by observers as the beginning of active Italian demands for the return of all lost territory.

35 FRENCHMEN ARRESTED

Open Criticism of Paris Bombing Causes Imprisonment

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 29.—Some 35 Frenchmen were arrested in the Lebanon by the British authorities and have been sent to concentration camps in Palestine because they had openly criticized the British bombardment of Paris, according to a report from Istanbul. Most of these arrested Frenchmen are teachers and officials who remained in office after the treaty of Saint Jean Dacre had been signed.

Cuba Recognizes De Gaulle

Colonel Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba, has announced the formal recognition of the de Gaullist regime by the Cuban Government, the Nichi Nichi reported Friday from Canton.

No Big Meetings in Orissa

Transocean

BANGKOK, April 13.—The Governor of the Indian province of Orissa has issued an order prohibiting large gatherings of people in streets or squares on the ground that this might lead to disorders, according to reports from New Delhi.

DEFEATS LOWERING CHUNGKING MORALE

Five Years of War Putting Strain on People Under Chiang's Rule

GASOLINE SHORTAGE ACUTE

Substitute Fuels Sought—Hold Maneuvers Fearing Japanese Paratroops

As a result of five continuous years of defeats suffered since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, the morale of the Chinese people in the areas under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's control, especially in Chungking, has hit a new low, according to a Hongkong report received by Nichi Nichi based on dispatches from Chungking, reports Domei.

Last month a survey of the Chungking population was undertaken and identification cards were given to everyone in the city to prevent the influx of starving refugees from the outside.

Persons found without such identification cards are liable to a fine of 15 yuan or 15 days in jail, but such preventive measures have had no effect as countless persons have entered the city.

Last month, it is reported that 400,000 persons were evacuated to the interior for fear of Japanese bombings, but faced with the fear of starvation outside the city, these citizens are continually trying to re-enter the city.

Profiteers Crop Up

Seeing the lucrative business in this field, unscrupulous dealers have set up shops in the outskirts of the city to sell or lend these identity cards at high prices.

Meanwhile, an economic police force was organized in Chungking to prevent hoarding and profiteering, which, however, continues unabated.

In Szechuan Province, a large

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SIGNIFICANT CHANGE MADE PUBLIC FRIDAY FOR BANK OF JAPAN

Will Now Become Central Finance Organ of East Asia Sphere

CAPITAL OF ¥100,000,000

Under New Structure, It Will Be Able to Act More Freely

The Bank of Japan Friday appeared in a new aspect in accordance with the newly-legislated Bank of Japan Law which was adopted at the Cabinet meeting of March 11. The law stipulates the adoption of managed currency as a definite system and expansion of the structure and field of activity of the chartered bank. The new law went into force Friday. Under the new law, the capitalization of the Bank of Japan will be increased to ¥100,000,000 in accordance with Article 5 of the law, of which ¥55,000,000 will be furnished by the Government.

Under the new structure, the bank will be able to undertake more freely financing of the industrial productivity expansion program and regulation of the monetary policy in regard to the occupied areas in the south. The scope of its operations has been so extended as to enable it to assume in East Asia the position hitherto enjoyed by the Bank of England in world economy.

Not Based on Gold

As a matter of fact, the issue of bank-notes will no longer be based on the volume of gold reserves, but the Finance Minister can now fix the amount of issue at his discretion. Instead of concentrating on commercial financing as hitherto, it will engage in industrial financing. Besides controlling the money rates, the bank will more actively than at present conduct open market operations through transactions in Government bonds and other securities designated by the Government.

Furthermore, the bank has been empowered to conclude a foreign exchange or banking contract with the central bank of any country which is a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thereby acting as the clearing house for bills of exchange among all the countries of the sphere.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya had the following to say on the new structure, according to the Asahi:

"The new structure means a complete renovation of the traditional system enforced for the last 60 years. The renovation is introduced to meet the prevailing situation. Appropriate revision also has been made in the functional system of the bank in line with the structural renovation. Thus, the Bank of Japan, in perfect concert with the Government, as one and the same, will stand as the central issuing bank at home and display its function and ability as the central financing organ of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere abroad.

To Consolidate Credit

"By the immense assistance rendered to the bank by the Government, the institution as a central issuing bank will consolidate its credit more than ever before. The bank's future activity should be watched with keen attention. The Government has in mind the establishment of a finance control corporation in the near future and is making necessary preparations. This corporation will have very close relations with the Bank of Japan in various ways. With the prospective birth of this corporation, control of finance in Japan will be perfected."

Governor Toyotaro Yuki of the Bank of Japan made the following statement:

"The Bank of Japan's new mission involves regulation of currency circulation, readjustment of the money market, fostering of the credit system and perfection of financial control in complete harmony with a Financial Control Association to be established by the Government shortly.

"The Bank will have to display its newly-vested mission of catering to financing in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but for this the maintenance of the value of yen, which forms the center of this, is a matter of absolute necessity.

"The Bank will do its best to achieve its mission."

Personnel Reshuffle

In connection with the reorganization of the Bank of Japan on May 1, a personnel reshuffle was also carried out by the bank.

In succession to former directors, Eikichi Niiki, chief of the Business Bureau and Seijiro Yanagida, chief of the Exchange Bureau, were appointed as new directors. As a consultative body, seven persons were appointed consulting directors of the Bank of Japan. They are as follows:

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shingo Tsuda, President of the Japan Spinners' Association; Toshikata Okubo, President of the Yokohama

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MEN SUPPORTED BY RULE AID BODY LEAD IN RETURNS

Two Cabinet Members Are Assured of Seats

Nobutaka Shihoden Polls Record Number of Votes in Fifth District of Tokyo—Ex-Ambassador Shiratori Also Wins

The ballot opening in 27 prefectures was completed on Friday and the results pouring in from all the constituencies reveal that Government-recommended candidates are scoring a sweeping victory—assuring the nation of a political structure of a strength beyond all comparison.

Except Okayama Prefecture, the results of voting in Hokkaido and the remaining 23 prefectures will not be known till late tonight.

The "hero" of the day was Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shihoden, new and recommended, who polled the heaviest number of votes of 76,045, this number of votes being the highest throughout Japan.

Two Cabinet members were jubilant Friday as news was received of their being sure of election. Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Hiroya Ino received news late Friday afternoon from their respective electoral constituencies in Yamaguchi and Mie prefectures that their election was assured as a result of Thursday's voting.

Nobutaka Shihoden Triumphs

The fifth Tokyo constituency, the severest arena of competition not only in Tokyo but throughout Japan in the present general election, had five successful candidates out of its total 23 candidates. Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shihoden, new and recommended, polled the heaviest number of votes of 76,045. The number of his votes is the heaviest throughout Japan. The second elected is Seitaro Ohashi with 42,665 votes, the third Shinjiro Honryo, former professor at Waseda University, with 29,457 votes, the fourth Shizuo Makino, former Diet member and recommended, with 26,041 votes and the fifth Shiro Hanamura, new, with 21,695 votes. Kanichiro Kamei, although drawing 20,112 votes, failed to be returned.

In the first Tokyo constituency, Torataro Ushizuka came out as the foremost successful candidate with 21,243 votes. Four other successful candidates are Mitsu Kohno, Shunichi Fukuie, Gunji Okanda, Yuko Hashimoto and Tamashige Hara. In the sixth Tokyo constituency five men were elected. They are Umekichi Nakamura, Yonezo Maeda, Toshi Akao, Kiyoshi Yamada and Gen Tanaka.

Former Education Minister Ichiro Hatoyama from the second Tokyo constituency polled the heaviest votes of 19,086 followed by Yadanji Nakajima with 17,953. In the third Tokyo constituency Shinroku Tanomogi was No. 1 man with 16,481 votes and was followed by Seijun Ando with 15,054 votes. In the fourth constituency Giju Manabe was returned with the heaviest votes of 16,110 and in the seventh constituency Kunitoshi Tsukumo was elected with the largest number of votes of 25,792.

Former Welfare Minister Tsuneo Kanemitsu who has run for a Diet seat from Oita Prefecture was sure of election late on Friday afternoon.

Reports from Fukuoka Prefecture indicated that out of the fixed seats of four in its fourth constituency, former Communications Minister Masanori Katsu and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, president of the Dai Nippon Sekiseikai, patriotic organization of Tokyo, who is widely known in connection with the bombardment of the British gunboat Ladybird in 1937 at the time of the general attack, were among the most assured candidates. Colonel Hashimoto at 2 p.m. on Friday had already received the largest number of votes—13,103. In the same prefecture, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki was another of the surest candidates.

Former Speaker of the House of Representatives Shoji Koyama, from the first Aichi Prefectural constituency, polled 28,467 votes, having been successfully returned.

In the first Iwate Prefectural constituency Kazutami Tago, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi and Rear-Admiral Toshitaro Takahashi, all former Diet members, have outstandingly bright prospects.

Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Vice-Speaker of the same House, polled the highest votes as of 2 p.m. Friday in a Miyagi constituency.

Kojiro Matsukata secured the heaviest votes in his Kagoshima constituency.

Hyogoro Sakurai, highest adviser to the Army on the spot, was absolutely powerful in his Ishikawa constituency. In the first Ishikawa constituency, Ryutaro Nagai, many times Cabinet Minister and Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, held a decided majority, outstripping many other candidates. Ryoichi Sasakawa, president of the Dai Nippon Kokusuikai, (National Spirit Preservation Society), from the fifth Osaka constituency, secured the second largest number of votes.

Kunio Miura, who resigned from the post of Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister to run for a Diet seat from the first Aomori constituency, received the greatest number of votes there. Former Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister Tadao Matsumoto was as conspicuously hopeful of being returned as in the past. Rear-Admiral Katsuji Mazaki, brother of General Jinzaburo Mazaki, held an absolutely promising position as he polled the highest number of votes in the first Saga constituency at 2 p.m. Friday.

In the first Kagawa constituency, Bukichi Miki, president of the Hochi Shimbun, received the second largest number of votes on Friday afternoon.

In Shimane Prefecture, well-known veteran Diet members Toshio Shimada, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Magoichi Tawara, former Commerce and Industry Minister, and Yukio Sakurauchi, former Finance Minister, all received fairly large support, but their success has not been assured so far.

Yuji Satsuma, noted political commentator, scooped in the largest number of votes in Fukui Prefecture. His election was believed absolutely certain. Tadahiko Okada, former Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, from the first Okayama constituency, Rear-Admiral Toma Uematsu, who was commander of the special landing party at the first Shanghai showdown, and Hajime Hoshi, president of the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company, are promising candidates in the third Fukushima constituency.

Dr. Uehara Fails

In the Nagano third constituency, Dr. Etsujiro Uehara, former Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, failed to be returned, the first time since he was returned to the Diet many years ago.

Seigo Nakano, president of the Tohokai, who declared candidacy in the first Fukuoka constituency, drew the second largest number of votes there at 3 p.m. Friday. Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, who is known in connection with his brilliant Yangtze River operations, received the largest number of votes in the first Yamagata constituency at 3 p.m. Friday. Chikuhei Nakajima, founder of the Nakajima Airplane Works and former president of the Nakajima faction of the Seiyukai, now defunct, received the largest number of votes in the first Gumma constituency. Matajiro Koizumi, former Communications Minister, in the second Kanagawa constituency, led the van with the heaviest polls at 4:30 p.m. Friday. Dr. Ichiro Kiyose from the fourth Hyogo constituency was generally believed as one of the most successful candidates. Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Commerce and Industry Minister, secured the heaviest number of votes in the second Okayama constituency at 2:30 p.m. Friday.

Shinya Uchida, former Railways Minister, was returned from the first Ibaraki constituency with the largest number of votes of 25,351. At 2 p.m. Friday Chuji Machida, former president of the defunct Minseito, drew the largest number of votes in the first Akita constituency.

Veteran Is Successful

A veteran of the Russo-Japanese War and also a veteran in election campaigns, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shihoden, retired, was successfully elected from the fifth Tokyo constituency where 23 candidates struggled for five seats, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Friday.

"I stood as a candidate for the seat in the House of Representatives without any preparation and without any constituency nursed in the past. There were a lot of qualified candidates around me, so I felt as if I was a parachutist who landed amid a number of tochkas. I had no

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80 Per Cent Expected To Get Seats in Diet

12,000,000 VOTES CAST

Latest Count Shows 78 Persons Recommended by Rule Aid Body Win Already

COUNCIL ENTHUSIASTIC

Quarters close to the Government were joyous Friday night over two things. They were pleased with the heaviness of balloting in the general election Thursday. The low rate of abstentions, by far lower than expected, as Home Minister Michio Yuzawa pointed out in his report to the Cabinet in the morning, left the outside world in no doubt that the people of the Japanese nation would fight the War of Greater East Asia to the finish.

In the second place these quarters were enthusiastic over the increased prospects for the election of the sort of House of Representatives considered by the Government as necessary to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia in a manner which would bring certain victory to the country.

Government-Men Win

Complete election returns, available late Friday night, on the contests in 16 election districts out of a total of 122 showed the election of 54 candidates.

These successful candidates included 44 candidates who were recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council and assisted by the agents of the associations in their campaign battles and 10 "free" candidates, that is, candidates who had not the benedictions of the council.

The election returns of Domei indicated the certainty of the election of 93 candidates. These included 78 recommended and 15 free candidates.

The complete results of the election will not be known until a late hour tonight.

Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council in the Tokyo Kaikan in Marunouchi was a beehive of activity all day Friday.

Members of the staff of the Council which had recommended 466 candidates in the general election in which a new House of the same number of members was voted for were on duty from early morning.

As election returns, mostly incomplete, were received from 71 election districts out of a total of 122 where the counting of votes cast in Thursday's election was started during the morning, they announced them to the people who gathered in front of the building.

Cheers went up from the lips of Council officials as the information was affirmed of certain election of candidates who were assisted by the council during the election campaign.

Fumio Goto Jubilant

Fumio Goto, member of the Council, and Sukenari Yokoyama, director of the organization, showed up at the Council headquarters shortly before noon. They departed shortly afterward, amply satisfied with the fact that many candidates recommended by the council were leading the free candidates.

At noon Mr. Hashimoto, chief of the secretariat of the Council, told newspaper reporters that he was very sure that 80 per cent of the candidates recommended by the Council would be elected.

General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Council, who made a number of speeches on behalf of the candidates recommended by his organization during the campaign, stayed away from the Council headquarters all day.

A large number of newspaper reporters were on hand at the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry all day and all night.

They communicated with their offices by a number of telephones specially installed in the room set apart for them each time the official announced to them the results of contests.

The first announcement, which came at 11 a.m., was the results of the contests in the second election district of Osaka. Yoshiharu Yamamoto polled 17,339 votes. The other successful candidates were Mr. Fujisaku and Shinkuro Murayama. All three were recommended candi-

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ANGLO-AMERICANS FORCE VICHY SHIFT

French Goodwill Alienated by Vindictive Actions of Former Allies

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—Vindictive Anglo-American pressure brought to bear against their former ally has impelled the change in the French Government, with Pierre Laval in the pivotal position.

Three noteworthy world events have occurred this month, the Central China Daily News declares in a recent issue. These are (1) India's refusal to accept Britain's proposals, (2) Anglo-American outcry for the establishment of a second front, and (3) the reshuffle of the French Government.

With the return to England of the much disillusioned Sir Stafford Cripps, the Indian problem is not likely to be broached again in the near future. As to a second Anglo-American front, in all likelihood much water will pass under the bridge before anything substantial can appear.

The third event is what holds most vital potentialities and may create an immediate sensation in world politics. The reshuffle of the French Government and the ascendancy of Pierre Laval portend two possibilities: a rupture in the relations between France and the United States, and a declaration of war upon Britain by France. Once France declares war on Britain, the United States is inevitably involved.

U.S., Britain to Blame

According to Anglo-American propaganda, the reshuffle of the French Government is due to German pressure. We need not probe into this question. Suffice it to say that the reshuffle is, on the contrary, provoked by Britain and the United States themselves. They are allies, yet their outward attitude toward France is not the same. Britain gives help to the Degaullists and ignores the French Government at one and the same time, though, for all the differences in diplomatic formalities, she holds a contempt for the French Government, and the barriers she throws in the way of the French national rejuvenation are great.

France deserves world-wide sympathy for the ordeals she went through. Since her withdrawal from the war, Britain has always looked upon and treated her as a deserter. Britain did not stop at that, however. The advent of spring saw her starting an aerial warfare against France, on the assertion that it was only to destroy whatever could be turned into military use by Germany.

France was vanquished by Germany. Now peace has been concluded between these two; naturally France can not rise against Germany again. Not to rise against Germany does not necessarily mean a Franco-German alliance against Britain. As it is, why should not Britain temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and, instead, aggravate the wind to a storm. Apparently Britain treats France as an enemy. And France owes it to herself to do something about it.

U.S. Is Inconsistent

America's attitude toward France is at once disdainful and inconsistent. The exchange of ambassadors between these two countries signifies that America fully recognizes the Vichy Government as the only legal government in France. Yet the establishment of an American consulate in Brazzaville, which is under the control of the Degaullists, means nothing else than the recognition of the Degaullists. The French Ambassador to the United States protested against this thoroughly inconsistent act. But the American Government did not deign a direct answer. Contrary to all diplomatic practices, the American Government made public the sneering essence of its propagandistic reply. The reason cited by the American Congress for the attention paid by the Democratic Powers to French Equatorial Africa is the strategic importance of the place to themselves. This is tantamount to driving a wedge between the Vichy Government and France's colonies, and is calculated to force the French claim for neutrality into an irretrievable position.

Since his ignominious flight from the Bataan Peninsula to Australia, General MacArthur has taken command not only of English, American and Australian troops but over the Degaullists as well, thus bringing New Caledonia and other French colonies in the South Seas under his control. If the United States recognized them as French colonies, she had no right to occupy them. To occupy them as she does, saves her the trouble of establishing consulates in these places. The inconsistent attitude of the United States toward France is apparently intended to prevent the unification of France, and, therefore, her rejuvenation.

During the past two years, the French Government has tried hard to avoid the conflicts between the Axis and the Democratic Powers, in order to preserve the unity of France. But Britain and America have combined their efforts to alienate Marshal Philippe Petain from Pierre Laval and sow seeds of dissension among French Government leaders. For the sake of France's future, such underhand activities have got to be stopped in good time.

Moreover, spring campaigns are ready to start. France is no longer in a position to take an entirely detached attitude. As such, why should not France throw in her whole lot with Germany and take initiative in the matter? The reshuffle of the French Government portends such a trend.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, MAY 2

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Results of General Election

HOCHI—The complete results of the general election will not be known until late today. The returns available at the time of writing indicate the sort of House of Representatives voted for in Thursday's election.

A notable fact about the election is the heaviness of its balloting. The rate of abstentions was much lower than expected. As many as 12,040,000 voters out of a total of 14,500,000 went to the polling stations. The voting was heavier than in the last general election five years ago.

The rate of abstentions in the cities and towns was higher than in the provincial districts. But it is heartening to learn that there is a decline in the rate of abstentions in the principal cities of the country. In Tokyo the rate was 14 per cent. It was 39 per cent five years ago.

Much of the credit for the heavy voting of Thursday's election goes to the Government and civic organizations. They pushed drives to induce the people to show a keen interest in the objectives of the election. There was little trouble at the campaign rallies. The general attitude of the people toward the election was such as indicated that they were fully aware of the gravity of the situation.

Complete returns on contests showed few upsets. As anticipated, many candidates assisted by the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council won. There is almost no doubt that the new House of Representatives will be such as is desired by the people at large.

The General Election and Future Policy

CHUGAI—The object of the present election is the establishment of a new powerful political order, the fruition of the labors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia. The successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia lies in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the establishment of a new order in the world.

The achievement of these aims is contained in the results of the general election. But viewing the trend of the present election, there are manifestations that these aims will be achieved, and that the aims of the Government will be realized.

The remarkable decrease of vote abstainers is an indication that the people of Japan have awakened to their responsibilities and their duties to the Government, and that the Government's policy has borne fruit. The votings have come up to expectations, and the expectations of the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council have not been disappointed. The recommendation of candidates is appropriate to the times. The objects of the Government and of the Political Structure Council, it may be said, have been realized.

The new men, whether recommended or not, are the right men, and the Government, with the new political order, will be enabled to carry out the object of successfully completing the War of Greater East Asia. The new political order will have important repercussions at home and abroad, and therefore, requires utmost care.

Bank of Japan Reform

MIYAKO—The reforming of the Bank of Japan has been carried out. But the change is only an adaption to the change in the times, and not a fundamental reform. The old bottle has been changed for the new, but it is desirable that the contents should also be new.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya said that the Bank of Japan should be internally the center for producing currency, and externally the circulation center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For 60 years the Bank of Japan has been one with the Government and has been the circulation center of Japan. With the progress of the times it became the circulation center of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. Now the times have further advanced, and it is in a position to become the circulation center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The responsibilities of the employes of the Bank of Japan have, therefore, become all the greater.

The Bank of Japan is to become a national organ, and its employes will be government officials. Care must be taken, therefore, to guard against bureaucracy.

Furthermore, with regard to expansion southward, care must be taken to guard against causing disruption in the normal distribution of currency.

Defeats Lowering Chungking Morale

(Continued From Page 1)

number of persons were arrested for putting personal profits before patriotism, and General Chiang was said to have thanked the police for their "untiring efforts" to apprehend the offenders.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the severance of the Burma route, Chungking has lost its source of gasoline supplies, which has thrown the transportation system of the city into confusion.

Opening up of a northwestern route to the Soviet Union and a new India route has been much ballyhooed, but as the immediate realization of these plans is impossible, a number of other counter-measures have been carried out to deal with the gasoline shortage.

Seeks Substitute Fuels

In the meantime, a research bureau has been established to make a study of substitute fuels, such as charcoal gas, alcohol, heavy oil and vegetable oil. In this connection, the Chungking Government will also reportedly aid the production of such substitute fuels with subsidies.

Moreover, in order to cope with the situation, an order forbidding the operation of gasoline cars was issued by Chungking, which effectively stopped all traffic in the city except motor cars for military use.

Fear of Japanese bombing attacks is ever in the minds of the Chungking populace. Last year, the number of anti-air raid shelters in Chungking totaled 1,211, with accommodations for 374,000 persons, while this year, 500 additional shelters have been constructed.

Even since the Japanese parachutists landed in Sumatra, large-scale maneuvers have been carried out continually in Chungking for fear of similar Japanese tactics in the interior of China.

Significant Change Made Public Friday For Bank of Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

Specie Bank; Kenji Kodama, President of the Central China Development Corporation; Takeo Kato, Chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Bank; Norihiko Yatsushiro, chairman of the board of directors of the Sumitomo Bank and Sadahiko Nakane, President of the Sanwa Bank.

With the reorganization of the bank, a drastic reformation was effected in its internal structure. The investigation department was raised to the status of a bureau which is charged with the task of liaison between the bank and the monetary control association; the Issuing Bureau and the Receipts and Disbursements Bureau were merged into one, the Bureau of Issuing. The Foreign Exchange Bureau was renamed the Foreign Matters Bureau, and the secretariat room and the departments of investigation and personnel were placed under the direct supervision of the president.

2 Cabinet Members Assured of Seats

(Continued From Page 1)

alternative but to resort to campaign speeches. During a short period of a week or so I delivered speeches more than 80 times," the successful candidate said, continuing:

"Thanks to voters who understand what Imperial Rule Assistance means, I was able to win. I am firmly determined to wipe out, through the position I have been able to occupy, the international Jewish influence, and at the same time I will do my best to cement the relation between the Army and the people in general."

Ushizuka Will Do Utmost

Torataro Ushizuka, elected with the highest score from the first Tokyo constituency, is a familiar figure to Tokyo citizens as he is an ex-Governor and ex-Mayor of Tokyo. Interviewed by the Press he said:

"My family members and relatives were all opposed to my standing as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, and I was not confident of success myself. But I have been elected and I am determined to exert myself to the utmost for the cause of Greater East Asia."

Another new member of the House of Representatives, who was selected from the third Tokyo constituency, was Shinroku Tanomogi of the J.O.A.K. a son of the late Keikichi Tanomogi, a noted veteran, politician.

In the course of a Press interview on his success in the election campaign, he touched upon the problem of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. According to him, Japan is a parent country of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity and is charged with a mission of bringing up the first son, Manchoukuo, the second son, China and the youngest son, the Southern Regions.

Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome and adviser to the Foreign Office in the second Konoye Cabinet, was elected as a Diet member with 13,633 votes. Mr. Shiratori ran for the election from Chiba Prefecture, the third electoral district.

FINNS APPROACH VATICAN

Transocean

VATICAN CITY, April 18.—Negotiations between Finland and the Vatican for the establishment of diplomatic relations are on the eve of successful conclusion, it is learned in Vatican quarters.

The Vatican is said to be planning the dispatch of a Papal Nuncio to Helsinki. It is attaching great significance to the present negotiations because of the possibility of extending missionary work from Finland to Soviet Russian territory.

U.S. Congress Hits Anti-Inflation Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

and from their work, it was reported from Washington today.

The President also suggested that similar steps be taken by State and local administrations in the United States.

BRITAIN MALTREATS ITALIAN PRISONERS

Lieutenant Armanino Complains Of Bad Medical Attention in British Hospitals

D.N.B.

ROME, April 30.—Numerous wounded Italian soldiers who recently returned to Italy according to the international agreement providing for the exchange of the seriously wounded British and Italian soldiers declared that they had been ill-treated as British prisoners of war, the Italian press records.

Lieutenant Luigi Armanino for instance, who was shot down over Malta and taken prisoner after bailing out with his parachute stated that he had been dragged to various British hospitals and concentration camps where all international agreements about the treatment of wounded and war prisoners were systematically violated with regard to medical care, nourishment and physical as well as moral treatment.

The Italian wounded were compelled to sleep always on the bare floors of the concentration camps, with no mattresses given them. Food consisted mainly of rice and a little bit of tea and a small piece of meat or a marmalade sandwich on very rare occasions. In one of the camps no more than 18 quarts of water were provided daily to 20 men for washing and even this water had to be fetched in an old gasoline can.

Lieutenant Armanino furthermore described the terrible conditions in British hospitals. He himself had suffered time and again from fever which always returned on account of the bad care they received in the camps. In his hospital which accommodated 64 men, the surgeon nearly changed every day and during the 25 days of his stay he did not even once get proper medical attention except a short superficial examination. Finally an X-ray picture was taken and his permanent disability was ascertained.

When Lieutenant Armanino was transferred to hospital number 6 one part of his injured bone was removed on August 26 of last year. Four or five days later he discovered a vermin on the bandage. He still was not accorded any special treatment, however. Finally he was removed to another department of the hospital where the bandage was cut open again and where he received a treatment every second day.

Statements by other officers who had been exchanged recently confirmed that they all had been subjected to lengthy and painful cross-examinations which were repeated three times a day and which lasted between 7 to 30 days.

When the prisoners made their daily short walk they were always accompanied by guards in Italian uniforms who were obviously agents spying on them. The rare occasions when friends were allowed to meet each other could only take place in special cells which obviously had hidden microphones. After the termination of the first hearings the officers were locked in small cages barely accomodating 20 men and which were located at a far distance from the camp. The guards and service personnel were to the greater part made up of agents charged with the task of listening to the conversations and spying on the officers.

Men With Support Of I.R.A.A. Leading

(Continued From Page 1)

dates.

Tsukamoto Defeated

Among the notable defeats in the election was Juzo Tsukamoto, a leading member of the old Social Mass Party. He ran from the third election district of Osaka.

This man got the heaviest vote in the same election district in the last general election.

Ichiro Hatoyama and Katsu Kawasaki, of the Dokokai, both free candidates, won easily.

The chief subject which came up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Friday was the election situation.

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa made a report which was to the following effect:

"The rate of abstentions in the election was lower than expected. This can be considered as an indication of the attitude of the public toward the war. The world is left in no doubt about the firm determination of the people to fight the War to the finish.

"It has now gone home to the people that the establishment of a Diet based on the principle of aiding the Throne in the conduct of national affairs is essential to the successful execution of the war."

Balloting Heaviest

The balloting in the general election on Thursday was the heaviest in 15 years.

This is suggestive of many things. In the first place the public had awakened to the situation which was brought about by the declaration of war on America and Britain. In the second, the people responded enthusiastically to the Government's demand for a national structure strong enough to permit prosecution of the war to insure a certain victory.

It was pointed out in quarters close to the Government that the heavy voting in an election in which the only issue, if there was any, was opposition to a House lukewarm toward the current situation, had demonstrated to the outside world the determination of the individual Japanese to do their full share in the work of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

A total of 12,041,662 votes was cast in Thursday's election, according to figures released by the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry. This means that 83 per cent of the nation's qualified voters used their rights.

The rate of abstentions was 17 per cent, compared with 26.7 per cent in the last general election five years ago.

The rate of abstentions in Tokyo was 14 per cent, while it was 37.8 per cent in the last general election.

Severe Shortage of Coal in Britain Creates Controversy Between Government, Miners

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The negotiations which took place over the weekend in London, under the chairmanship of Sir John Anderson, for relieving the coal shortage in England, collapsed completely.

Swedish papers report from London that the miners as well as the mine owners demanded the release from military service of tens of thousands of miners, while the military authorities were prepared to release only a couple of thousands. In addition, the miners demanded the immediate nationalization of the mines which was, however, opposed by both the Government and the mine owners. In view of these apparently unbridgeable differences, the negotiations had to be indefinitely postponed.

The papers further stressed that owing to the impending rationing of fuel and electric power, British political circles do not think it impossible that the merely over-patched political crisis may again break out. It appears that the armament industry is also suffering from a shortage of coal and being forced to cut down production to a certain extent.

Typical of the situation was, so the Swedish papers stressed, that even the Daily Telegraph joined the chorus of critics of the Government, sharply censuring the rationing plans and attacking the Minister of Commerce, Hugh Dalton. The paper is said to have remarked: "Seldom has a Government been conducted so badly as to stir up the entire people against itself. The ministers should recognize that the press, while criticizing the rationing measures, was wrong only in one point, namely, in judging the extent of reserve observed by the public opposition."

CONTINENT INVASION OFFERS DIFFICULTY

British Paper Does Not See Possibility of Such A Move

D.N.B.

MADRID, April 30.—Contrary to average opinion among the British people who are mainly discussing an impending British landing on the continent, the Sunday Mirror, in an article about the technique of landing maneuvers, arrives at the conclusion that such an enterprise would necessitate a large number of ships as could hardly be concentrated by the Allies at the present moment.

The Madrid paper ABC remarks in this connection that the conclusion reached by the British paper is by all means justified, that with conditions as they are today, the air and naval forces play an important role during such landing maneuvers. As far as the air force is concerned, despite the great progress made in recent years, it will not be able to fully supply the invasion troops with ammunition, food and other war material to such an extent that all requirements can be covered without failure. It is still up to the navy, the paper stresses, to fulfill this task. Even if some surprise landing attempts succeeded not much could be achieved.

It is not so important to occupy a piece of enemy land as it is to maintain the position indefinitely and to use it as a base for further advances. Upon close inspection, however, one would find that there are only a few places providing the necessary geographical and geological conditions for such a landing, while, naturally, such favorable spots would be most carefully protected.

The paper furthermore mentions an article by British General Colman writing in La Science et la Vie, in which he declares that a landing of three divisions requires at least one hundred transports apart from numerous supply ships, hospital ships and a number of tankers. From this statement, it can easily be seen how many transports would be required in order to supply such a large army as would be needed for a landing on the European continent.

Even these brief figures demonstrate the gigantic difficulties, the paper concludes, which would have to be overcome before such a landing could take place.

29 MORE SHIPS FLYING UNION JACK ARE SUNK

Transocean

OSLO, April 14.—The loss of 29 further Norwegian vessels, sailing in British service, aggregating a total tonnage of 71,799 tons, was announced yesterday by the Norwegian Shipowners' Association.

Details of the vessels involved are as follows:

The Arctarus (1,277 tons), Altair (1,522 tons), Ada (2,456 tons), Biarritz (1,752 tons), Bravore (1,518 tons), Bruse (2,205 tons), Brattda (4,968 tons), Brask (4,079 tons), Cubano (5,810 tons), Diana (1,154 tons), Enid (1,140 tons), Einvik (2,000 tons), Foina (1,674 tons), Flord (4,032 tons), Gimle (1,271 tons), Hild (1,356 tons), Tronsjanna (2,197 tons), Islag (3,000 tons), Lotos (1,327 tons), Manx (1,343 tons), Navarra (2,118 tons), Olaf Fostenes (2,994 tons), Ravnaas (4,019 tons), Ronda (5,136 tons), Solaas (1,368 tons), Sagovia (1,387 tons), TWK Staas (1,830 tons), Tropic Sea (5,781 tons), Varild (1,085 tons).

Swedes Down Plane

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—Coming from the southwest across Schoonen, a British bomber flew over Swedish territory. Swedish anti-aircraft artillery opened fire and shortly afterward the plane had to land in a spot northwest of Ustad. The members of the plane were uninjured while the plane was destroyed. The crew was taken prisoner by the local authorities.

BRITISH TREATMENT IRES GERMAN ENVOY

Ambassador to Argentina Protests Against Search as Breach Of Understanding

Transocean

MADRID, April 14.—The disgusting treatment of the German Ambassador to Buenos Aires by the British contrary to the understanding reached between Germany and Great Britain is revealed in reports received by the Spanish press from Lisbon.

Baron von Thermann, the German Ambassador in Buenos Aires, recently traveled to Europe aboard the Spanish steamer Monte Gorbea. He and his wife landed at Lisbon at the end of March.

During its journey, the ship was first intercepted and hastily searched by two United States vessels. Two days later it was again stopped, but this time by two British auxiliary cruisers which forced it to follow them to the west African port of Bathurst.

The commander of one of the cruisers, the Victorian Castle, declared he had waited for the Monte Gorbea since she left Buenos Aires on March 15.

The ship was subjected to a most thorough search, which also included the ship's cargo. Moreover, Ambassador von Thermann and his wife were also searched although he protested both vocally and in writing, referring to the gentlemen's agreement between Britain and Germany and to the guarantee of safe conduct given by the British Embassy in Buenos Aires.

During the search, U.S.$2,000, a hunting gun and a pistol were taken away from the Ambassador. His luggage was also searched but he was not allowed to be present.

Contrary to the assurances given him that nothing would be touched, numerous objects were missing, particularly clothing, shoes and some jewelry, the total value of which was about 50,000 pesetas.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE MOCKS CANADIAN MOVE

Severance of Diplomatic Ties Held Ridiculous as Ties Do Not Exist

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 27.—The French Foreign Office has issued the following communique concerning the statement to be made by the Canadian Premier, Mackenzie King, about Franco-Canadian relations:

"The Canadian Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, is scheduled to speak today. According to reliable information which we have at hand, the Premier appears to be about to announce a rupture of diplomatic relations between Canada and France. In reality, however, Canada has not been represented in France since the armistice and a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries will be of the same kind as the severance of diplomatic relations between France and the Union of South Africa. It is merely a confirmation of an already existing situation. This diplomatic war brought about and wanted by Great Britain—painful perhaps especially since the country's origin is French—will not be able to change the course of events."

Duce Donates Royalties

D.N.B.

ROME, April 27.—The Duce turned over the royalties of the second edition of his book "I Talked with Bruno," written in commemoration of his son, who was killed in the course of the present war, as well as the author's rights totaling 290,000 lire to the Italian Air Force for distribution among the families of fallen fliers.

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F.D.R.'S STATEMENT CRITICIZED BY REICH

Wilhelmstrasse Also Charges British With Dishonesty in Indian Negotiations

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 29.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's declaration that "the United States spiritually had already been at war prior to Pearl Harbor" was termed by the Wilhelmstrasse as a "particularly gratifying historic incident."

The war guilt had thus been admitted by President Roosevelt himself beyond any doubt although this had been hardly necessary. The Axis Powers had already known of the fact for a long time.

On the other hand, one felt inclined, the Wilhelmstrasse stressed, to ask President Roosevelt why he did not tell this to his people before the election. The reason seems to be that President Roosevelt wanted to be re-elected as President so that he might have a free hand to bring about this war.

Moreover, the statement, made by Sir Stafford Cripps on his return to England to the effect that his attempt to come to an understanding with India had been the first time when Great Britain had honestly desired to grant liberty to the Indians, was emphasized by the Wilhelmstrasse as being very significant. It was pointed out that Cripps thus stated himself that all previous round-table conferences and all the other British proposals had never been really meant by the British.

On the other hand, the various speeches in the House of Commons indicated that Britain also this time was not actually ready nor willing to make a square deal with the Indians, not being inclined to give up the British rule over India, it was stated by the Wilhelmstrasse.

CARNEGIE STEEL SUED

Factories Sell to Private Consumers in Violation of Law

Transocean

LISBON, April 20.—The United States War Production Office has brought a suit against Carnegie Steel Works, Illinois, and Jones Laughlin on a charge of repeated violations of war-economic provisions, it was reported from Washington today.

The charge claims that the management of these plants, contrary to legal provisions, has sold considerable quantities to private consumers instead of delivering their products fully to armament industries.

Hori Reveals Panic, Inflation Grip U.S.: Citizens Indignant

(Continued From Page 1)

Hori described how the Americans must suffer not only in the military and economic spheres, but also in everyday life.

"They have already been deprived," he said, "of their fundamental rights to life, liberty, and personal happiness which they have prized above all things as the main pillars of their democracy."

The Spokesman indicated how they were "still uninformed" according to the Chicago Tribune of March 7, "from official sources of what has happened in the present war. From coast to coast people pass word of what they have heard and they know the Government is covering up, not to deceive the enemy, which has the facts, but to protect itself, and hide its astonishing derelictions and faults of judgment."

"In such a situation," said the Spokesman in conclusion, "it is no wonder that the American people find it difficult to give their full support to the present Administration, and it is quite natural that they demand to know for what purposes they are sacrificing the comfort, liberty, wealth, father and brothers, and everything dear to them."

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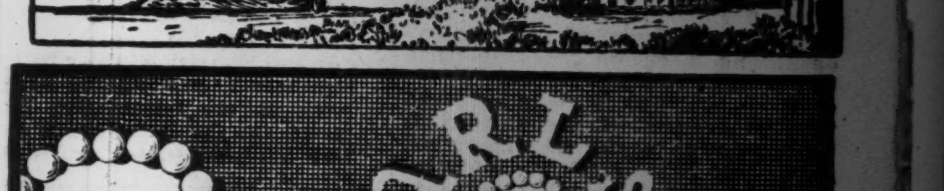

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ANGLO-AMERICANS FORCE VICHY SHIFT

French Goodwill Alienated by Vindictive Actions of Former Allies

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 30.—Vindictive Anglo-American pressure brought to bear against their former ally has impelled the change in the French Government, with Pierre Laval in the pivotal position.

Three noteworthy world events have occurred this month, the Central China Daily News declares in a recent issue. These are (1) India's refusal to accept Britain's proposals, (2) Anglo-American outcry for the establishment of a second front, and (3) the reshuffle of the French Government.

With the return to England of the much disillusioned Sir Stafford Cripps, the Indian problem is not likely to be broached again in the near future. As to a second Anglo-American front, in all likelihood much water will pass under the bridge before anything substantial can appear.

The third event is what holds most vital potentialities and may create an immediate sensation in world politics. The reshuffle of the French Government and the ascendancy of Pierre Laval portend two possibilities: a rupture in the relations between France and the United States, and a declaration of war upon Britain by France. Once France declares war on Britain, the United States is inevitably involved.

U.S., Britain to Blame

According to Anglo-American propaganda, the reshuffle of the French Government is due to German pressure. We need not probe into this question. Suffice it to say that the reshuffle is, on the contrary, provoked by Britain and the United States themselves. They are allies, yet their outward attitude toward France is not the same. Britain gives help to the Degaullists and ignores the French Government at one and the same time, though, for all the differences in diplomatic formalities, she holds a contempt for the French Government, and the barriers she throws in the way of the French national rejuvenation, are great.

France deserves world-wide sympathy for the ordeals she went through. Since her withdrawal from the war, Britain has always looked upon and treated her as a deserter. Britain did not stop at that, however. The advent of spring saw her starting an aerial warfare against France, on the assertion that it was only to destroy whatever could be turned into military use by Germany.

France was vanquished by Germany. Now peace has been concluded between these two; naturally France can not rise against Germany again. Not to rise against Germany does not necessarily mean a Franco-German alliance against Britain. As it is, why should not Britain temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and, instead, aggravate the wind to a storm. Apparently Britain treats France as an enemy. And France owes it to herself to do something about it.

U.S. Is Inconsistent

America's attitude toward France is at once disdainful and inconsistent. The exchange of ambassadors between these two countries signifies that America fully recognizes the Vichy Government as the only legal government in France. Yet the establishment of an American consulate in Brazzaville, which is under the control of the Degaullists, means nothing else than the recognition of the Degaullists. The French Ambassador to the United States protested against this thoroughly inconsistent act. But the American Government did not deign a direct answer. Contrary to all diplomatic practices, the American Government made public the sneering essence of its propagandistic reply. The reason cited by the American Congress for the attention paid by the Democratic Powers to French Equatorial Africa is the strategic importance of the place to themselves. This is tantamount to driving a wedge between the Vichy Government and France's colonies, and is calculated to force the French claim for neutrality into an irretrievable position.

Since his ignominious flight from the Bataan Peninsula to Australia, General MacArthur has taken command not only of English, American and Australian troops but over the Degaullists as well, thus bringing New Caledonia and other French colonies in the South Seas under his control. If the United States recognized them as French colonies, she had no right to occupy them. To occupy them as she does, saves her the trouble of establishing consulates in these places. The inconsistent attitude of the United States toward France is apparently intended to prevent the unification of France, and, therefore, her rejuvenation.

During the past two years, the French Government has tried hard to avoid the conflicts between the Axis and the Democratic Powers, in order to preserve the unity of France. But Britain and America have combined their efforts to alienate Marshal Philippe Petain from Pierre Laval and sow seeds of dissension among French Government leaders. For the sake of France's future, such underhand activities have got to be stopped in good time.

Moreover, spring campaigns are ready to start. France is no longer in a position to take an entirely detached attitude. As such, why should not France throw in her whole lot with Germany and take initiative in the matter? The reshuffle of the French Government portends such a trend.

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, MAY 2

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Results of General Election

HOCHI—The complete results of the general election will not be known until late today. The returns available at the time of writing indicate the sort of House of Representatives voted for in Thursday's election.

A notable fact about the election is the heaviness of its balloting. The rate of abstentions was much lower than expected. As many as 12,040,000 voters out of a total of 14,500,000 went to the polling stations. The voting was heavier than in the last general election five years ago.

The rate of abstentions in the cities and towns was higher than in the provincial districts. But it is heartening to learn that there is a decline in the rate of abstentions in the principal cities of the country. In Tokyo the rate was 14 per cent. It was 39 per cent five years ago.

Much of the credit for the heavy voting of Thursday's election goes to the Government and civic organizations. They pushed drives to induce the people to show a keen interest in the objectives of the election. There was little trouble at the campaign rallies. The general attitude of the people toward the election was such as indicated that they were fully aware of the gravity of the situation.

Complete returns on contests showed few upsets. As anticipated, many candidates assisted by the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council won. There is almost no doubt that the new House of Representatives will be such as is desired by the people at large.

The General Election and Future Policy

CHUGAI—The object of the present election is the establishment of a new powerful political order, the fruition of the labors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia. The successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia lies in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the establishment of a new order in the world.

The achievement of these aims is contained in the results of the general election. But viewing the trend of the present election, there are manifestations that these aims will be achieved, and that the aims of the Government will be realized.

The remarkable decrease of vote abstainers is an indication that the people of Japan have awakened to their responsibilities and their duties to the Government, and that the Government's policy has borne fruit. The votings have come up to expectations, and the expectations of the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council have not been disappointed. The recommendation of candidates is appropriate to the times. The objects of the Government and of the Political Structure Council, it may be said, have been realized.

The new men, whether recommended or not, are the right men, and the Government, with the new political order, will be enabled to carry out the object of successfully completing the War of Greater East Asia. The new political order will have important repercussions at home and abroad, and therefore, requires utmost care.

Bank of Japan Reform

MIYAKO—The reforming of the Bank of Japan has been carried out. But the change is only an adaption to the change in the times, and not a fundamental reform. The old bottle has been changed for the new, but it is desirable that the contents should also be new.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya said that the Bank of Japan should be internally the center for producing currency, and externally the circulation center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For 60 years the Bank of Japan has been one with the Government and has been the circulation center of Japan. With the progress of the times it became the circulation center of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. Now the times have further advanced, and it is in a position to become the circulation center of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The responsibilities of the employes of the Bank of Japan have, therefore, become all the greater.

The Bank of Japan is to become a national organ, and its employes will be government officials. Care must be taken, therefore, to guard against bureaucracy.

Furthermore, with regard to expansion southward, care must be taken to guard against causing disruption in the normal distribution of currency.

Defeats Lowering Chungking Morale

(Continued From Page 1)

number of persons were arrested for putting personal profits before patriotism, and General Chiang was said to have thanked the police for their "untiring efforts" to apprehend the offenders.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the severance of the Burma route, Chungking has lost its source of gasoline supplies, which has thrown the transportation system of the city into confusion.

Opening up of a northwestern route to the Soviet Union and a new India route has been much ballyhooed, but as the immediate realization of these plans is impossible, a number of other counter-measures have been carried out to deal with the gasoline shortage.

Seeks Substitute Fuels

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(Continued From Page 1)

Specie Bank; Kenji Kodama, President of the Central China Development Corporation; Takeo Kato, Chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Bank; Norihiko Yatsushiro, chairman of the board of directors of the Sumitomo Bank and Sadahiko Nakane, President of the Sanwa Bank.

With the reorganization of the bank, a drastic reformation was effected in its internal structure. The investigation department was raised to the status of a bureau which is charged with the task of liaison between the bank and the monetary control association; the Issuing Bureau and the Receipts and Disbursements Bureau were merged into one, the Bureau of Issuing. The Foreign Exchange Bureau was renamed the Foreign Matters Bureau, and the secretariat room and the departments of investigation and personnel were placed under the direct supervision of the president.

2 Cabinet Members Assured of Seats

(Continued From Page 1)

alternative but to resort to campaign speeches. During a short period of a week or so I delivered speeches more than 80 times," the successful candidate said, continuing:

"Thanks to voters who understand what Imperial Rule Assistance means, I was able to win. I am firmly determined to wipe out, through the position I have been able to occupy, the international Jewish influence, and at the same time I will do my best to cement the relation between the Army and the people in general."

Ushizuka Will Do Utmost

Torataro Ushizuka, elected with the highest score from the first Tokyo constituency, is a familiar figure to Tokyo citizens as he is an ex-Governor and ex-Mayor of Tokyo. Interviewed by the Press he said:

"My family members and relatives were all opposed to my standing as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, and I was not confident of success myself. But I have been elected and I am determined to exert myself to the utmost for the cause of Greater East Asia."

Another new member of the House of Representatives, who was selected from the third Tokyo constituency, was Shinroku Tanomogi of the J.O.A.K. a son of the late Keikichi Tanomogi, a noted veteran, politician.

In the course of a Press interview on his success in the election campaign, he touched upon the problem of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. According to him, Japan is a parent country of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity and is charged with a mission of bringing up the first son, Manchoukuo, the second son, China and the youngest son, the Southern Regions.

Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome and adviser to the Foreign Office in the second Konoye Cabinet, was elected as a Diet member with 13,633 votes. Mr. Shiratori ran for the election from Chiba Prefecture, the third electoral district.

FINNS APPROACH VATICAN

Transocean

VATICAN CITY, April 18.—Negotiations between Finland and the Vatican for the establishment of diplomatic relations are on the eve of successful conclusion, it is learned in Vatican quarters.

The Vatican is said to be planning the dispatch of a Papal Nuncio to Helsinki. It is attaching great significance to the present negotiations because of the possibility of extending missionary work from Finland to Soviet Russian territory.

U.S. Congress Hits Anti-Inflation Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

and from their work, it was reported from Washington today.

The President also suggested that similar steps be taken by State and local administrations in the United States.

BRITAIN MALTREATS ITALIAN PRISONERS

Lieutenant Armanino Complains Of Bad Medical Attention in British Hospitals

D.N.B.

ROME, April 30.—Numerous wounded Italian soldiers who recently returned to Italy according to the international agreement providing for the exchange of the seriously wounded British and Italian soldiers declared that they had been ill-treated as British prisoners of war, the Italian press records.

Lieutenant Luigi Armanino for instance, who was shot down over Malta and taken prisoner after bailing out with his parachute stated that he had been dragged to various British hospitals and concentration camps where all international agreements about the treatment of wounded and war prisoners were systematically violated with regard to medical care, nourishment and physical as well as moral treatment.

The Italian wounded were compelled to sleep always on the bare floors of the concentration camps, with no mattresses given them. Food consisted mainly of rice and a little bit of tea and a small piece of meat or a marmalade sandwich on very rare occasions. In one of the camps no more than 18 quarts of water were provided daily to 20 men for washing and even this water had to be fetched in an old gasoline can.

Lieutenant Armanino furthermore described the terrible conditions in British hospitals. He himself had suffered time and again from fever which always returned on account of the bad care they received in the camps. In his hospital which accommodated 64 men, the surgeon nearly changed every day and during the 25 days of his stay he did not even once get proper medical attention except a short superficial examination. Finally an X-ray picture was taken and his permanent disability was ascertained.

When Lieutenant Armanino was transferred to hospital number 6 one part of his injured bone was removed on August 26 of last year. Four or five days later he discovered a vermin on the bandage. He still was not accorded any special treatment, however. Finally he was removed to another department of the hospital where the bandage was cut open again and where he received a treatment every second day.

Statements by other officers who had been exchanged recently confirmed that they all had been subjected to lengthy and painful cross-examinations which were repeated three times a day and which lasted between 7 to 30 days.

When the prisoners made their daily short walk they were always accompanied by guards in Italian uniforms who were obviously agents spying on them. The rare occasions when friends were allowed to meet each other could only take place in special cells which obviously had hidden microphones. After the termination of the first hearings the officers were locked in small cages barely accomodating 20 men and which were located at a far distance from the camp. The guards and service personnel were to the greater part made up of agents charged with the task of listening to the conversations and spying on the officers.

Men With Support Of I.R.A.A. Leading

(Continued From Page 1)

dates.

Tsukamoto Defeated

Among the notable defeats in the election was Juzo Tsukamoto, a leading member of the old Social Mass Party. He ran from the third election district of Osaka.

This man got the heaviest vote in the same election district in the last general election.

Ichiro Hatoyama and Katsu Kawasaki, of the Dokokai, both free candidates, won easily.

The chief subject which came up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Cabinet on Friday was the election situation.

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa made a report which was to the following effect:

"The rate of abstentions in the election was lower than expected. This can be considered as an indication of the attitude of the public toward the war. The world is left in no doubt about the firm determination of the people to fight the War to the finish.

"It has now gone home to the people that the establishment of a Diet based on the principle of aiding the Throne in the conduct of national affairs is essential to the successful execution of the war."

Balloting Heaviest

The balloting in the general election on Thursday was the heaviest in 15 years.

This is suggestive of many things. In the first place the public had awakened to the situation which was brought about by the declaration of war on America and Britain.

In the second, the people responded enthusiastically to the Government's demand for a national structure strong enough to permit prosecution of the war to insure a certain victory.

It was pointed out in quarters close to the Government that the heavy voting in an election in which the only issue, if there was any, was opposition to a House lukewarm toward the current situation, had demonstrated to the outside world the determination of the individual Japanese to do their full share in the work of bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

A total of 12,041,862 votes was cast in Thursday's election, according to figures released by the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry. This means that 83 per cent of the nation's qualified voters used their rights.

The rate of abstentions was 17 per cent, compared with 26.7 per cent in the last general election five years ago.

The rate of abstentions in Tokyo was 14 per cent, while it was 37.8 per cent in the last general election.

Severe Shortage of Coal in Britain Creates Controversy Between Government, Miners

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 30.—The negotiations which took place over the weekend in London, under the chairmanship of Sir John Anderson, for relieving the coal shortage in England, collapsed completely.

Swedish papers report from London that the miners as well as the mine owners demanded the release from military service of tens of thousands of miners, while the military authorities were prepared to release only a couple of thousands. In addition, the miners demanded the immediate nationalization of the mines which was, however, opposed by both the Government and the mine owners. In view of these apparently unbridgeable differences, the negotiations had to be indefinitely postponed.

The papers further stressed that owing to the impending rationing of fuel and electric power, British political circles do not think it impossible that the merely over-patched political crisis may again break out. It appears that the armament industry is also suffering from a shortage of coal and being forced to cut down production to a certain extent.

Typical of the situation was, so the Swedish papers stressed, that even the Daily Telegraph joined the chorus of critics of the Government, sharply censuring the rationing plans and attacking the Minister of Commerce, Hugh Dalton. The paper is said to have remarked: "Seldom has a Government been conducted so badly as to stir up the entire people against itself. The ministers should recognize that the press, while criticizing the rationing measures, was wrong only in one point, namely, in judging the extent of reserve observed by the public opposition."

CONTINENT INVASION OFFERS DIFFICULTY

British Paper Does Not See Possibility of Such A Move

D.N.B.

MADRID, April 30.—Contrary to average opinion among the British people who are mainly discussing an impending British landing on the continent, the Sunday Mirror, in an article about the technique of landing maneuvers, arrives at the conclusion that such an enterprise would necessitate a large number of ships as could hardly be concentrated by the Allies at the present moment.

The Madrid paper ABC remarks in this connection that the conclusion reached by the British paper is by all means justified, that with conditions as they are today, the air and naval forces play an important role during such landing maneuvers. As far as the air force is concerned, despite the great progress made in recent years, it will not be able to fully supply the invasion troops with ammunition, food and other war material to such an extent that all requirements can be covered without failure. It is still up to the navy, the paper stresses, to fulfill this task. Even if some surprise landing attempts succeeded not much could be achieved.

It is not so important to occupy a piece of enemy land as it is to maintain the position indefinitely and to use it as a base for further advances. Upon close inspection, however, one would find that there are only a few places providing the necessary geographical and geological conditions for such a landing, while, naturally, such favorable spots would be most carefully protected.

The paper furthermore mentions an article by British General Colman writing in La Science et la Vie, in which he declares that a landing of three divisions requires at least one hundred transports apart from numerous supply ships, hospital ships and a number of tankers. From this statement, it can easily be seen how many transports would be required in order to supply such a large army as would be needed for a landing on the European continent.

Even these brief figures demonstrate the gigantic difficulties, the paper concludes, which would have to be overcome before such a landing could take place.

29 MORE SHIPS FLYING UNION JACK ARE SUNK

Transocean

OSLO, April 14.—The loss of 29 further Norwegian vessels, sailing in British service, aggregating a total tonnage of 71,799 tons, was announced yesterday by the Norwegian Shipowners' Association.

Details of the vessels involved are as follows:

The Arctarus (1,277 tons), Altair (1,522 tons), Ada (2,456 tons), Biarritz (1,752 tons), Bravore (1,518 tons), Bruse (2,205 tons), Brattda (4,968 tons), Brask (4,079 tons), Cubano (5,810 tons), Diana (1,154 tons), Enid (1,140 tons), Einvik (2,000 tons), Foina (1,674 tons), Flord (4,032 tons), Gimle (1,271 tons), Hild (1,356 tons), Tronsjanna (2,197 tons), Islag (3,000 tons), Lotos (1,327 tons), Manx (1,343 tons), Navarra (2,118 tons), Olaf Fostenes (2,994 tons), Ravnaas (4,019 tons), Ronda (5,136 tons), Solaas (1,368 tons), Sagovia (1,387 tons), TWK Staas (1,830 tons), Tropic Sea (5,781 tons), Varild (1,085 tons).

Swedes Down Plane

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—Coming from the southwest across Schoonen, a British bomber flew over Swedish territory. Swedish anti-aircraft artillery opened fire and shortly afterward the plane had to land in a spot northwest of Ustad. The members of the plane were uninjured while the plane was destroyed. The crew was taken prisoner by the local authorities.

BRITISH TREATMENT IRES GERMAN ENVOY

Ambassador to Argentina Protests Against Search as Breach Of Understanding

Transocean

MADRID, April 14.—The disgusting treatment of the German Ambassador to Buenos Aires by the British contrary to the understanding reached between Germany and Great Britain is revealed in reports received by the Spanish press from Lisbon.

Baron von Thermann, the German Ambassador in Buenos Aires, recently traveled to Europe aboard the Spanish steamer Monte Gorbea. He and his wife landed at Lisbon at the end of March.

During its journey, the ship was first intercepted and hastily searched by two United States vessels. Two days later it was again stopped, but this time by two British auxiliary cruisers which forced it to follow them to the west African port of Bathurst.

The commander of one of the cruisers, the Victorian Castle, declared he had waited for the Monte Gorbea since she left Buenos Aires on March 15.

The ship was subjected to a most thorough search, which also included the ship's cargo. Moreover, Ambassador von Thermann and his wife were also searched although he protested both vocally and in writing, referring to the gentlemen's agreement between Britain and Germany and to the guarantee of safe conduct given by the British Embassy in Buenos Aires.

During the search, U.S.$2,000, a hunting gun and a pistol were taken away from the Ambassador. His luggage was also searched but he was not allowed to be present.

Contrary to the assurances given him that nothing would be touched, numerous objects were missing, particularly clothing, shoes and some jewelry, the total value of which was about 50,000 pesetas.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE MOCKS CANADIAN MOVE

Severance of Diplomatic Ties Held Ridiculous as Ties Do Not Exist

D.N.B.

VICHY, April 27.—The French Foreign Office has issued the following communique concerning the statement to be made by the Canadian Premier, Mackenzie King, about Franco-Canadian relations:

"The Canadian Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, is scheduled to speak today. According to reliable information which we have at hand, the Premier appears to be about to announce a rupture of diplomatic relations between Canada and France. In reality, however, Canada has not been represented in France since the armistice and a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries will be of the same kind as the severance of diplomatic relations between France and the Union of South Africa. It is merely a confirmation of an already existing situation. This diplomatic war brought about and wanted by Great Britain—painful perhaps especially since the country's origin is French—will not be able to change the course of events."

Duce Donates Royalties

D.N.B.

ROME, April 27.—The Duce turned over the royalties of the second edition of his book "I Talked with Bruno," written in commemoration of his son, who was killed in the course of the present war, as well as the author's rights totaling 290,000 lire to the Italian Air Force for distribution among the families of fallen fliers.

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F.D.R.'S STATEMENT CRITICIZED BY REICH

Wilhelmstrasse Also Charges British With Dishonesty in Indian Negotiations

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 29.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's declaration that "the United States spiritually had already been at war prior to Pearl Harbor" was termed by the Wilhelmstrasse as a "particularly gratifying historic incident."

The war guilt had thus been admitted by President Roosevelt himself beyond any doubt although this had been hardly necessary. The Axis Powers had already known of the fact for a long time.

On the other hand, one felt inclined, the Wilhelmstrasse stressed, to ask President Roosevelt why he did not tell this to his people before the election. The reason seems to be that President Roosevelt wanted to be re-elected as President so that he might have a free hand to bring about this war.

Moreover, the statement, made by Sir Stafford Cripps on his return to England to the effect that his attempt to come to an understanding with India had been the first time when Great Britain had honestly desired to grant liberty to the Indians, was emphasized by the Wilhelmstrasse as being very significant. It was pointed out that Cripps thus stated himself that all previous round-table conferences and all the other British proposals had never been really meant by the British.

On the other hand, the various speeches in the House of Commons indicated that Britain also this time was not actually ready nor willing to make a square deal with the Indians, not being inclined to give up the British rule over India, it was stated by the Wilhelmstrasse.

CARNEGIE STEEL SUED

Factories Sell to Private Consumers in Violation of Law

Transocean

LISBON, April 20.—The United States War Production Office has brought a suit against Carnegie Steel Works, Illinois, and Jones Laughlin on a charge of repeated violations of war-economic provisions, it was reported from Washington today.

The charge claims that the management of these plants, contrary to legal provisions, has sold considerable quantities to private consumers instead of delivering their products fully to armament industries.

Hori Reveals Panic, Inflation Grip U.S.: Citizens Indignant

(Continued From Page 1)

Hori described how the Americans must suffer not only in the military and economic spheres, but also in everyday life.

"They have already been deprived," he said, "of their fundamental rights to life, liberty, and personal happiness which they have prized above all things as the main pillars of their democracy."

The Spokesman indicated how they were "still uninformed" according to the Chicago Tribune of March 7. "from official sources of what has happened in the present war. From coast to coast people pass word of what they have heard and they know the Government is covering up, not to deceive the enemy, which has the facts, but to protect itself, and hide its astonishing derelictions and faults of judgment."

"In such a situation," said the Spokesman in conclusion, "it is no wonder that the American people find it difficult to give their full support to the present Administration, and it is quite natural that they demand to know for what purposes they are sacrificing the comfort, liberty, wealth, father and brothers, and everything dear to them."

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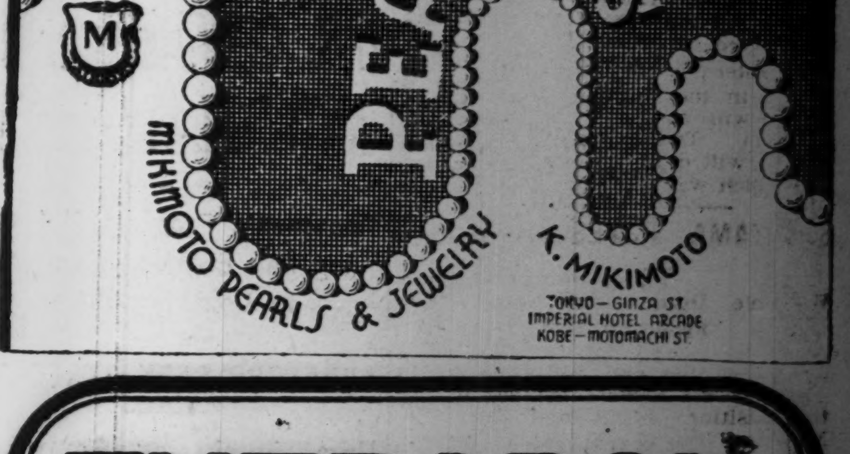

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HANDBALL CONTEST HELD IN YOKOHAMA

Keio University Trounces Y.C. And A.C.—Inter-port Meet Scheduled

As handball gains popularity in Yokohama, Sunday's program on the ground of the Y.C. & A.C. featured a doubleheader with the Keio Eleven pitched against the Y.C. & A.C. team while the Germans took on the boys from Meiji University.

The Keio team proved once more that it is one of the strongest in this new game, easily trouncing the Y.C. & A.C. by a score of 11-4. The latter was unable to keep up with the fast pace set by the Keio men who proved that their recent success against the German team was no fluke. With the half time score of 8:0 it looked like a landslide-victory but the Y.C. & A.C. recovered toward the end and caused the Keio goal man to clear his net a few times.

Show Good Training

The German team showed the fruitful effects of regular play and training and appeared even stronger than in the game against Keio. There was no flaw in the defense which allowed only a single goal to the young and fast Meiji students during the first half. Spectators who had expected that in the second half when the Germans were playing against the sun and a rather strong wind Meiji would equalize or at least make a couple of goals were tremendously surprised that the Germans got their "second wind" and raised the score to 12-2, the final score being 15-4.

Though the handballers concluded their work-out for the coming inter-port games very successfully, their hockey comrades had to be satisfied on Sunday morning with a draw of 2-2 against the officials of the Dai Nippon Tai Iku Kai. The Germans blame their bad showing to the absence of two of their best players who were on the injured list.

Over the coming week-end another big program is slated. On Friday an inter-port hockey game is to take place on the Y.C. & A.C. between the teams of Kobe and Yokohama. In their last encounter in Kobe the Yokohama men scored a mere 1-0 victory but this time they are expected to whip their guests from Kansai since their form after the repeated games against the strongest Japanese teams in the Kanto district has resulted in a considerable improvement.

Big Turnout Expected

The other main event is the handball game between the German teams of the two port cities on Sunday, which most probably will likewise bring out a good crowd of Yokohama residents who recently followed all sports events on the Y.C. & A.C. with much enthusiasm. The "Kaudynia Trophy" will be offered to the winning team. A valuable prize is offered in memory of Germany's best handball player and handball coach who fell in 1940 on the western front. The handballers of Yokohama and Kobe never met before. The Kansai boys are younger and have had extensive training while the old war-horses in Yokohama just recently resumed the game, mostly after a lay-off of several years. However, a most interesting game with a close score is expected.

An inter-port tennis match to be played in the German Club, Yokohama, will complete the weekend program. Twelve men and four women will cross rackets also for a cup which was won once by Kobe.

SUGIYAMA FETES MISSION

Welcome Dinner Extended Party From Thailand

A welcome dinner in honor of the visiting Thai Congratulation Mission headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena was given by General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, at the Imperial Hotel Thursday evening, reports Domei.

The party was attended by all members of the visiting mission as well as Nai Direk Chayanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, and Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff and other officials.

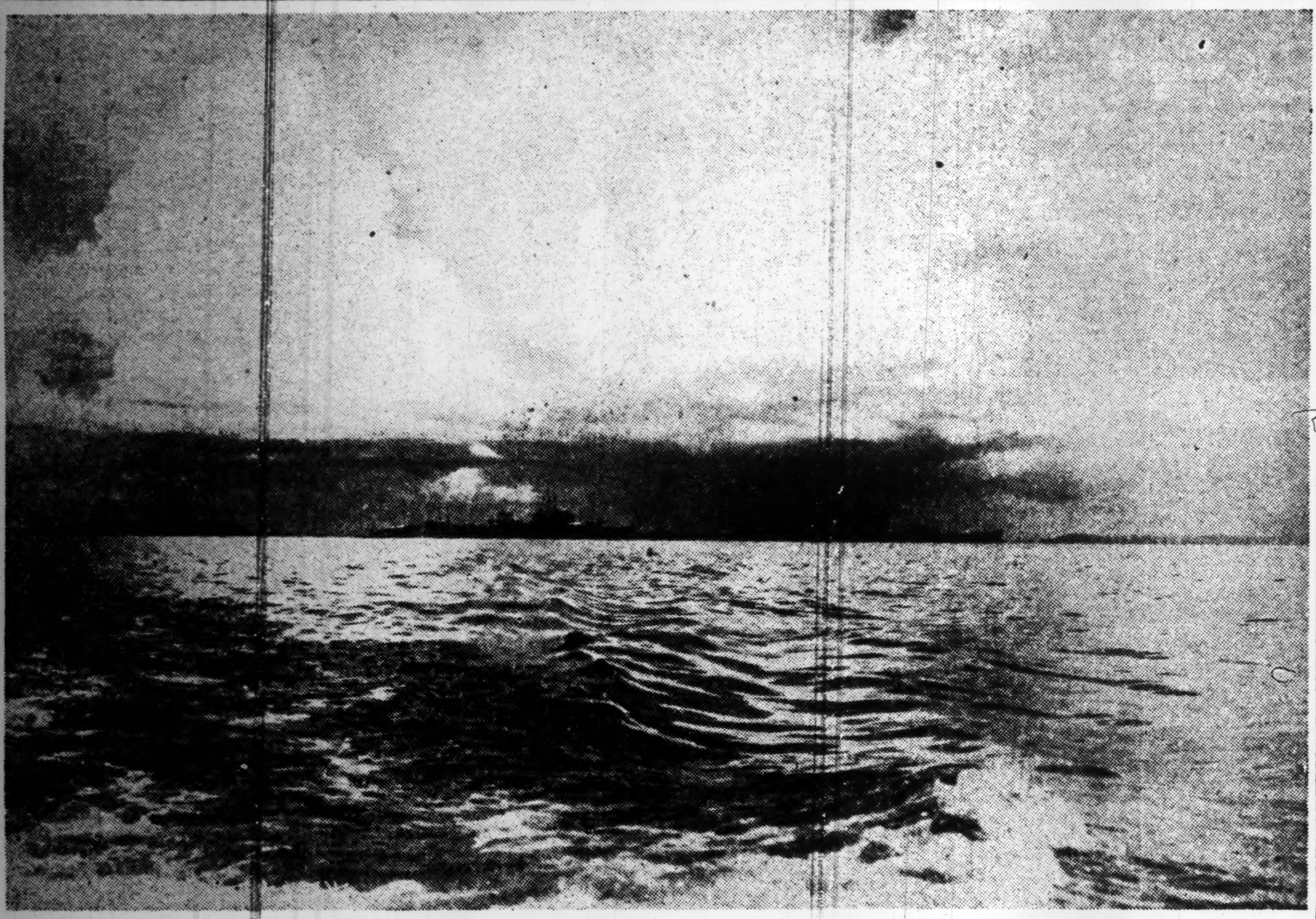
Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

wherein religion is mixed up with politics and consequently imagine that religion is nothing if not intolerant. That this is a fallacy is attested to by every person least acquainted with the Japanese who, if converted to any faith, will often become its most loyal and enduring disciples. Some foreign missionaries have admitted that one Japanese convert reflects more credit on them than 10 converts made in other countries of East Asia because, for one thing, the Japanese as a rule make more faithful believers than the others. I should think, however, there is this characteristic about the Japanese followers of any faith: they cannot wax fanatical about it to the extent of hating all other faiths; for they can hardly find it in their hearts to think that they alone are saved by their religion while all their relatives and fellow-countrymen must go down to hell for not believing the same faith.

(To Be Continued)

Guardians of the Greater East Asia Sea



Thanks to the untiring efforts of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, the last vestige of Anglo-American influence has been completely uprooted from Shonan Island. Peace and order reign and with Japan's undisputed mastery of the land, air and sea in the Southern Regions, peace and order will reign forever. Seen above, riding proudly at anchor in Shonan Harbor, are warships of the Imperial Navy—guardians of the Greater East Asia Sea. (Photographed by Cameraman Isoyama of the Navy Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

U.S. HELP TO RUSSIA VERY DISAPPOINTING

Ally Did Not Get It in Time and Was Insufficient—Stalin Riles Roosevelt

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 29.—United States help for the Soviet Union did not reach Russia in time and, moreover, was not adequate at all, stated the American weekly magazine, Life.

The weekly referred to the list of urgently required war materials drawn up last October at Moscow and which the United States had been asked to supply to the Russians.

Washington had promised to fulfil the demands and, in fact, some shiploads had been sent to Soviet Russia, but everything had changed since the debacle at Pearl Harbor. Since then the United States Army and Navy had placed an embargo on all deliveries in connection with the Lease-Lend Bill, and this embargo was lifted only with regard to foodstuffs at the end of December 1941.

The weekly recalled the various demands made by the Soviet Union asking for immediate help. The answer, however, had always been the same; that is, deliveries will begin on March 1, 1942. However, when nothing also happened, Premier Josef Stalin sent his Washington Ambassador Maxim Litvinov to see President Roosevelt. The latter promised immediate help and deliveries were to have been started within a fortnight but the help has not yet arrived. Upon this, Premier Stalin made some cynical remarks about the American aiding policy.

In this connection, the periodical pointed out that numerous authorities were responsible for this state of affairs. President Roosevelt, since all these things were connected with the Lend-Lease Bill, had no knowledge about all this. The confusion in the American administration was great due to the lack of a central authority. The civilian and military authorities were giving contradicting orders, airplanes were sent into wrong directions and the shipping of tanks was delayed without reason.

Finally, the weekly most severely criticized Harry Hopkins' Production Planning Department describing it as an "overcoat pocket agency." It means that Mr. Hopkins' department was working with innumerable slips of paper, carried by everyone in the pockets of his overcoat, since an organized office did not exist for this department.

Since, however, Mr. Hopkins had been sitting in the White House, the weekly declared that it should be possible for him to make the necessary decisions, but there was no authority for the carrying out of these decisions because they were opposed by the Army and the Navy.

English Mothers Suffer

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 27.—To have a child has become a crime in London, writes the London Times in an article dealing with the decline of the birthrate. The paper receives many letters complaining about insufficient supplies for mothers and babies. Expectant mothers, it is said, must wander about for hours in order to get the necessary supplies for their children. The lack of domestic servants is also stated to be responsible for the lowering of the birthrate figure. Other letters to the Times draws attention to the low incomes in England.

Two Navy Airmen Die Death of Unparalleled Heroism During Successful Raid on Colombo

By a Domei Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 28.—A tale of unparalleled heroism of two courageous airmen of the Japanese Naval Air Corps who met death in a stirring manner during the successful Japanese raid on Colombo, Ceylon, on April 5, was revealed today at this base.

A 10,000-ton merchantman, scores of other enemy vessels, as well as harbor installations and military works were literally catapulted into the sky during the raid.

The account follows:

It was early dawn on the morning of April 5. With surging force our aircraft carrier was plowing the waters of the Bay of Bengal. Its prow was directed toward the enemy's first-line of defenses in the Indian Ocean—Ceylon! It was the same carrier which figured in the Pearl Harbor and Bismarck Island assaults.

Orders to take off rang out throughout the carrier. Immediately after last minute instructions were received, the planes took off one after another.

Piercing the skies over the British naval base at Colombo, our raiding force circled once over the objective, ascertaining the presence of a number of merchantmen lying at anchor within the protected harbor.

Orders came from our flight commander to assume attacking formation and we were galvanized into action. With one accord each plane in the entire formation plunged headlong toward its respective objective in an irresistible power-dive.

Hurricanes and Spitfires challenged us while anti-aircraft fire burst around us, preceding their attack. Absolutely unmindful of any danger, we plunged into the fray, bombardiers ready for the attack.

The full fury of the first attack struck with detonating force on the 10,000-ton merchantman which sank almost immediately from the rain of bombs. Black smoke poured out of another freighter and aboard a third, fourth and fifth vessel fires broke out.

A gasoline tank exploded with a terrific flash. Dock installations flew into the air.

It occurred just at that moment. Smothering a freighter with bombs at the finish of a screaming dive, the First-Lieutenant's plane was struck by a direct hit from a large shell just when he was attempting to gain altitude.

His gasoline tank and a motor was hit. The unfortunate plane started spiraling downward. Approaching closer to the falling plane, a comrade noticed a gaping hole in the forward end and gasoline was gushing out in enormous quantities.

All the time, the pilot was fighting with his craft, but now oil from a shattered pipe line deluged the ship. Although the plane had recovered its keel, the motor now had balked and with a last conk and with a burst of flame from the exhaust the engine went dead.

He was losing height rapidly. Succeeding in heading his sluggish plane eastward, the comrade saw the First-Lieutenant's arms stretched outward from the cockpit. Three times his arms went up into the air. I seemed to hear his proud, gallant cheers of Banzai.

The sergeant-major was waving his sword. With one last look from the pilot and a flourish of waving arms, the plane plunged into the navy-blue of the Indian Ocean.

Indivisible in power-dive or in death, the pilot and assistant had fused their lives with the fate of their beloved craft. Nothing could separate them. Theirs was a gallant death.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Big Six Collegiate League games. Meiji vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Hosei at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 1 p.m. Professional games. Nagoya vs. Asahi and Taiyo vs. Hanshin at Korakuen stadium. 1 p.m.

RUGBY

Kanto Collegiate League matches. Meiji vs. Rikkyo at Meiji Shrine stadium. 3 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY

Kanto Collegiate matches. Meiji vs. Shodai and Ichiko vs. Higher Commercial at Hosei's home field, Motosumiyoshi, 2 p.m.

PING PONG

1st day Kanto Students League matches. Rikkyo vs. Meiji. Waseda vs. Keio and Imperial vs. Imperial Dental School at Y.W.C.A., Tokyo, 1 p.m.

SUMO

Kanto Students' Meet at Meiji Shrine sumo rink, 1 p.m.

INTERPORT GAMES

Yokohama and Kobe German resident matches. Tennis all day at German Club courts.

Dane Sets Swim Mark

Transocean

LISBON, April 20.—Covering the distance of 500-meters in five minutes and 53 seconds, the Danish swimmer, Ragnhild Hveger, improved the previous world record established by her for the 500-meter crawl by almost five seconds. Her previous record of five minutes and 57.9 seconds had stood since August 31, 1937.

VISITORS ENJOYING PEACE AND ORDER IN HANGCHOW

'Lake City' Once Again Regaining Popularity Among Nature-Lovers

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 17.—Hangchow popularly known as the "Lake City" is rapidly regaining its popularity with the advent of spring. With the complete restoration of peace and order, visitors that have gone there are now able to enjoy the sunlight and the enchanting landscapes without any concern, this according to Fu Shih-Yueh, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, in a press interview.

The first campaign to restore peace and order within the "Lake City" and the suburbs was successfully concluded last month, Mr. Fu stated.

The second campaign will be launched sometime in the middle of May, during which time special attention will be devoted to the maintenance of peace and order along the railway zones. For this purpose, the Pao Chia system will also be enforced in the railway zones. The training of self-defense corps will also play an important part during the second campaign, in order to bolster the strength of the protector of the law.

FUEHRER'S SPEECH LAUDED BY GOERING

Reichstag President States Confidence of Nation Has Become Much Stronger

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 26.—After the Fuehrer had concluded his speech today to the Reichstag at the Kroll Opera, the president of the Reichstag, Reichsmarshal Hermann W. Goering, thanked Chancellor Hitler on behalf of the German people and the German armed forces.

"We know that what the Fuehrer had to endure during this winter," Air Minister Goering stated, "was superhuman and could only be endured by the greatness of his person and of his character. The confidence of the armed forces and the confidence of the people has become even more profound."

The resolution which was then read by the Reichsmarshal gives Adolf Hitler the power to the effect that every German no matter what his position might be can be summoned to fulfil all his duties, and whenever these duties have been violated, the person can be removed from office. This resolution was subsequently passed by the deputies by rising from their seats. The resolution was worded as follows:

"It is beyond doubt that the Fuehrer in the present phase of the war in which the German people is engaged in a life and death struggle must have the right, claimed by him, to do everything that serves or contributes to final victory.

"Without being bound by the existing legal rights the Fuehrer, in his capacity as the Fuehrer of the nation, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, the chief of the Government, invested with the supreme executive power, the supreme judge and the leader of the Party, must at any time be in the position to summon, if necessary, every German, be he a soldier or an officer, a low or a high official, a judge, be he a directing or a serving functionary of the Party, a workman or an employe, to fulfil his duties and, in case of violation of these duties, to punish him accordingly after a conscientious examination of his case regardless of so-called well deserved rights and to remove him from his office, rank, and position to the prescribed procedure."

WASTE LANDS INVESTIGATED

Nanking Launches Comprehensive Reclamation Program

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 17.—A comprehensive reclamation program is being mapped out by the Afforestation and Land Reclamation Administration of the Ministry of Industry.

With a view to securing full particulars regarding waste land, the Administration has sent printed forms to the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provincial governments requesting that they submit full reports concerning waste land in their respective areas and fill in such particulars in the blank forms.

Bonesteel, Iceland Commander

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—The United States Department of War has announced that Major-General Charles H. Bonesteel, commander of United States forces in Iceland, has been appointed commander-in-chief of Allied forces in Iceland, Reuters reported here from Washington today.

REICH SHIPBUILDERS PLAN RENOVATIONS

To Construct Vessels Corresponding to Areas They Are to Sail in

German shipping circles, while they are coping with the urgent tasks of the war conduct, are nonetheless taking into consideration the problems connected with the necessary renovation of the German merchant marine, reports the D.N.B. news agency. In the foreground of the discussions is the question of how a further limitation of the types of ships can be achieved.

Ocean going ships have to be able to compete in the international field with the ships of other nations. It is of importance, therefore, that with regard to the future German shipbuilding policy, shipping circles and dockyards have come to a basic agreement on the measures to be adopted.

A difference is to be made between typified ships on the one hand and standardized ships on the other. The former term is to be applied to technically first rate constructions. Standardized ships, however, will be vessels which will be kept as simple as possible in all parts and which shall only serve the purpose of making shipping space available as fast as possible.

Certain guiding principles were laid down by the circles involved according to which the renovation of the German merchant fleet will take place.

The foremost principle is that in the future, ships will have to be built which correspond to the requirements of the areas they are to sail in and of the goods they are to carry. In other words, they will have to be able to meet the competition of the best ocean going ships of other nations.

The program under consideration comprises in the first place big freighters, but special vessels and tramp ships are also to be included in the typification. In cases where it is not possible to create a new type of ship out of many different categories, the utilization of the same constructive elements will lead to an increase of efficiency.

Meanwhile, far-reaching research work has already been undertaken in the Hamburg Research Institute for Shipbuilding on the 9,000-ton freighter, which is very widely used in world economy.

MARRIAGE BUREAU DATA

Consultants Are Mainly Women of Intelligentsia Class

Of the 2,500 cases brought before the Eugenic Marriage Consultation Bureau in the main branch of the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Tokyo during the 1941 fiscal year, a survey disclosed that 98 per cent of those interested in soliciting its services were women, according to the Miyako Shimbun, reports Domei.

The public is not yet aware of the services offered by the welfare agency, the journal revealed, adding, that most of the people who consulted the bureau were of the intelligentsia class.

It stated that bachelors are urged by the Eugenic Marriage Consultation Bureau to take advantage of its services in the drive for a nation of healthy people.

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

even the richest, should wear khaddar; if they would do that it would give them unity, and prove them ready to stand together against foreign domination.

The response was not universal—how could it be? The great mass of the Hindu people cannot read; it is hard to reach them. But by 1928 great progress had been made. The spinners' association founded by Gandhi had 166 production depots, and 245 sales depots, taking in $1,250,000 a year; Hindu students everywhere dressed in khaddar; prostitutes in brothels and convicts in prison began to spin; and in many cities great feasts of the vanities were arranged, as an Savonarola's day, at which wealthy Hindus and great merchants brought from their homes and warehouses all their imported cloth, and flung them into the fire. In one day at Bombay alone, 150,000 pieces were consumed by the flames. Sceptics complained; but the imagination of India had been aroused; the needed symbol had come.

(The End)

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Kobe Notes

With the expiration of the 1941-42 term of the official permits of residence for foreigners in this country at the end of April, the Foreign Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Office has announced the various dates, according to nationalities, on which the permits may be renewed.

For foreign residents within the jurisdiction of the Sannomiya, Fukiai, Nada and Suma police stations:

Dates	Nationalities
Monday, May 4	Britons (including Canadians, Australians and South Africans), Americans, Netherlanders and Indians.
Tuesday, May 5	Germans and Italians.
Wednesday, May 6	Germans and Italians.
Thursday, May 7	Nationals of France and its colonies.
Friday, May 8	Swiss, Danes, Swedes, Belgians, Hungarians, Greeks, Luxemburgers, Norwegians and other Europeans.
Saturday, May 9	Spaniards, Portuguese and Latin Americans.

Foreigners residing within the jurisdiction of the Aioibashi, Nishinomiya, Ashiya, and Miyage police stations must renew their residence permits between May 5 and May 7 inclusive, irrespective of nationality.

Those living within the jurisdiction of police stations other than the above-mentioned ones may renew their permits at their respective police stations at any time before the expiration of the term of their present permits.

Local White Russians should get in touch with the White Russian Emigrants' Society, Jewish residents with the Ashkenazim (The Jewish Community of Kobe), Turko-Tartars with the Turko-Tartar Association and Chinese with the Shinkoka (Chinese Association) with respect to the renewal of their residence permits.

The authorities wish to request foreign residents when applying at the various police stations to cooperate by completing their necessary procedure as quickly as possible in order to avoid a rush.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 30: Mr. M. Akiyama, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hirasake, Miss T. Hirasake, Mr. A. Kondo, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mrs. U. Miyazaki, Mr. and Mrs. H. Matsuyama, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Ohyama, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ohtsubo, Mr. and Mrs. H Ouchterlony, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. O. Richard, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mrs. A. Sturck, Lieut. V. de Sicard, Mr. J. de Torsiac, Mr. H. B. Wetzel, Dr. S. Wiemer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf.

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RACE RESEARCH PLANNED

Ugaki to Head Study of East Asian Peoples

With a view to making an exhaustive study of racial and humanistic problems of the East Asiatic peoples, a Racial Research Institute will be established in the near future with General Kazushige Ugaki, retired, former Foreign, Overseas and War Minister, as president and Dr. Raisaburo Hayashi, a Privy Counselor, as vice-president, reports the Asahi.

According to the plans decided upon at the preparatory conference held on Thursday at the Chuo University in Kanda-ku, more than a dozen members of the Institute, who are all authorities on racial research, are to make investigations on the problems of population, agriculture, disease, folklore, racial customs, racial mixture and etc..

Moreover, the Institute is planning to establish a Population Room as a dependent organ for the investigation of the relationship between the constitution of individuals and natural circumstances and vocations. The establishment of hospitals and maternity hospitals in various places in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is also scheduled.

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Various Kinds Of Potteries Investigated

Japanese writers refer the origin of the making of pottery to remote period, anterior to 600 B.C. Vases are found in ancient tombs, and from their sometimes containing claw-like ornaments in hard stone, they are known as magatama tsubo, or "precious jewel vases," it was stated in a recent issue of an art magazine.

The pottery is coarsely made, and resembles somewhat the early pottery of Europe. Some of the specimens, however, have a considerable affinity to vessels discovered in North America, the exact age of which is not settled.

Many, many years ago, Korean potters came to Japan, and no doubt introduced some improvements. One of the greatest, however, was due to native talent, being the introduction of the potters' wheel by Giyogi, a native of the province of Izumi. In the early part of the reign of the Emperor Suinin, 27 B.C., the followers of the Korean prince, Amano Hiboko, settled at Hasama, province of Omi, where they manufactured a kind of pottery somewhat harder than that previously made.

After the successful invasion of Korea by the Empress Jingo, in A.D. 200, several Koreans settled in Japan, and made pottery. In 463, some Japanese princes introduced from Petsi a number of colonists, among whom were some potters; but these were stated to have belonged to a Chinese corporation established in Korea.

Karatsu Factory

Koreans were likewise concerned in establishing the factory at Karatsu (Bizen) at the end of the seventh century, the Raku fabric at Kyoto, about 1550, another at Seto about 1590, and, somewhat later, one at Hagi. The principal fabric, however, which they had to do with is the well-known one of Satsuma, where the kilns were built on Korean models, and the potters formed a class apart, not being allowed to marry out of their own community. Excepting, however, the Satsuma ware, the Koreans do not appear to have introduced any pottery of remarkable excellence.

The Chinese influence produced more important results. In 1223, Kato Shirozayemon, better known as Toshiro, returned from China, where he had been to study the art of making pottery. He settled at Seto (Owari) and made a glazed stoneware, employing for the earlier specimens Chinese clay.

For the manufacture of porcelain the Japanese are also indebted to the Chinese, though this was not introduced till the sixteenth century. In 1513, Gorodayu Shonsui of Ise returned from China and settled in the province of Bizen.

Followed Chinese Models

The porcelain which he made was chiefly on the Chinese models, and only ornamented with blue painting. The various porcelain factories of Bizen seem to have been established on the principle introduced by him. In 1799, there were no less than 18 factories in the neighborhood of Imari in that province. Two of them, Okawaji and Mikawaji, did not make their wares for sale, being the private factories of the princes of Saga and Hirato respectively.

Of the factories producing porcelain for sale, it is stated that only one decorated its wares with colors and gilding, and from it must have proceeded the great quantity of porcelain known under the name of "Old Japan." This was first made in 1641 for exportation to China, probably to supply the Portuguese market at Macao, and afterward exported by the Dutch to all parts of Europe. It would be very interesting to know whence was derived the peculiar style of decoration, which is evidently not borrowed from the Chinese. The sets of vases would be useless in a Japanese house, there being no place on which they could be stood; and their rarity in that country is shown by their being seldom now received, and by the high prices which are asked for them.

The Satsuma ware, so much esteemed by European collectors, was made at first in small quantities for the use of a high personage of Satsuma and his friends. The decoration in colors was not introduced till the end of the last century. Most of the specimens sold as old Satsuma have been made at Ota and Awata in recent times.

The ceramic wares of Japan exhibit great differences in their composition, texture and appearance, but may be roughly classed under three principal heads: (1) common pottery and stoneware, generally ornamented simply by scoring and glazing the surface; (2) a cream colored faience, with a glaze, often crackled, and delicately painted in colors; (3) hard porcelain. To the first of these classes belong the wares of Bizen, old Seto, Shigaraki, and other small fabrics, including the Raku wares.

The principal factories of the second class are Awata, Satsuma, and the recent imitations of the latter at Ota and elsewhere.

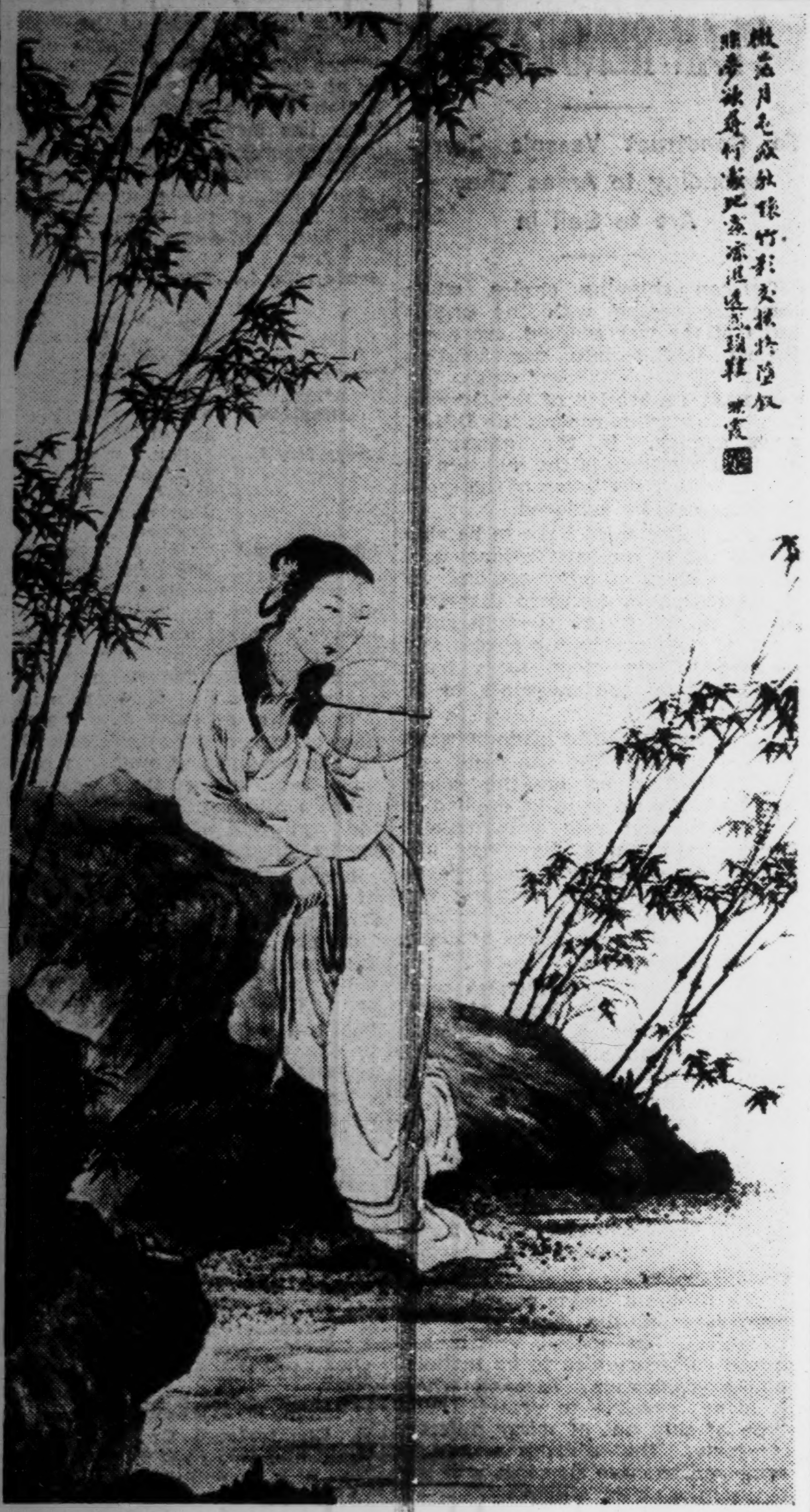
Among the porcelain the coarsest is that made at Kutani, but the most celebrated fabrics are in the province of Bizen, at Seto in Owari, and Kiyomizu near Kyoto.

India Rations Gas

Transocean

BANGKOK, April 19.—Gasoline rations in India will be cut by two-thirds from May 1 following the cessation of shipments from Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, according to reports from New Delhi. Half of India's gasoline supply used to be obtained from Burma.

Lady With Fan



Painting by Anonymous Peking Artist. (Uyeno Fine Arts Gallery)

How to Speak Japanese

Tenth Lesson

Much, Many

Both **much** and **many** are translated by **takúsán** followed by **no** when used as adjectives of quantity before a noun.

takusán no gyûnyû much milk
takusán no haná many flowers

Anáta wa **takusán no** o-kané wo mótte imásu ka. (Have you much money?)

Iié, **takusán** mótte imasén. (No, I have not much.)

Takusán no isú ga arimásu ka. (Are there many chairs?)

Takusán no hitó ga imásu ka. (Are there are many people.)

Hái, **takusán** hitó ga imásu. (Yes, there are many people.)

Hái, **takusán** imásu. (Yes, there are many.)

Anó hitó wa **takusán no** jímen wo mótte imashitá ka. (Had that man much land?)

Iié, **takusán** mótte imasén deshitá. No, he had not much.

How Much, How Many

When asking the price or the quantity of something, **how much** is translated by **ikura** or by the more polite word **ikahodó**. Both **íkura** and **ikahodó** may precede or follow the noun they refer to. When they precede the noun these two words may be followed by **no**.

Satō ga **ikahodó** arimásu ka. (How much sugar is there?)

Nikú wo **íkura** mótte imásu ka.

Ikura (no) nikú wo mótte imásu ka. (How much meat have you?)

The construction used in the first two sentences is the one generally used in ordinary conversation.

When asking the price of something **ikura** or **ikahodo** is put after the numeral or object inquired about.

Konó sakaná wa **íkura** désu ka. How much is this fish? or how much does this fish cost?

Konó sakaná wa **ikahodó** désu ka. (same translation as above.)

Ní-jissen désu. (Twenty sen.)

Hitótsu **íkura** or Hitótsu **ikahodó**.

Hitótsu **íkura** (**ikahodo**) désu ka. (How much for one?)

Both **how much** and **how many** may be expressed by **dóno-kurái**, is sometimes pronounced **dono-gurái**.

Mizú ga **dóno-kurái** arimásu ka. (How much water is there?)

Yon kokú arimásu. (There are four koku.) (one **koku** is about 36 lbs.)

Dóno-kurái (no) kōhī wo mótte imásu ka. (How much coffee have you?)

San gin mótte imásu. (I have three kin.) (One **kin** is about 1½ lb.)

How many is also translated by **íkutsu**, by **íku** or by **nan** followed by the numerative and the noun.

Tamágo ga **íkutsu** arimásu ka.

Ikutsu (no) tamágo ga arimásu ka. (How many eggs are there?)

The first construction is preferred and is more colloquial.

Ni-jū arimásu. (There are twenty.)

Seito ga **íku-nin** imásu ka. (How many students are there?)

Séito ga san-jū nin imásu. (There are thirty students.)

Sanjū nin imásu. (There are thirty.)

Anó hitó wa umá-ga **íku-hiki** arimásu ka.

Anó hitó wa umá ga **námbiki** arimasu ka.

Anó hitó wa **námbiki** (**no**) umá ga arimásu ka.

Anó hito wa **iku-hiki** (**no**) uma ga arimasu ka.

The last four sentences are all translated by: **How many horses has that man?**

Jippikí (**no**) umá ga arimásu. (He has ten horses.)

Jippikí arimásu. (He has ten.)

Anáta wa hon wo **íku** (or **nan**) **satsú** mótte imásu ka.

Anáta wa **íku-** (or **nan-**) **satsú** (**no**) hon won mótte imásu ka.

The last two sentences are translated by: **How many books have you?**

Kyū-satsú (no) hon wo mótte imásu. (I have nine books.)

Kyū-satsu mótte imásu. (I have nine.)

Ikutsu is generally used when asking for the quantity of things that we can handle, as round shaped fruit, eggs, glasses, electric bulbs, boxes, etc. Whenever possible, however, **nan** or **iku** with the numerative is used.

Vocabulary

Chicken	**niwatorí**
egg	**tamágo**
farmer	**nōfu**
knife	**náifu**
land	**tochí**
pig	**butá**
pound	**póndo**
strawberry	**ichigó**
money	**kané** or **o-kané**

Exercise

(1) Heitái ga takusán orimásu ka.—Hai, orimasu. (2) Takusan ki ga arimashitá ka.—Iie, takusán arimasén deshitá. (3) Konó bōshi wa íkura désu ka.—San yen go-jíssen désu. (4) Kodomó ga íku nin imashitá ka.—San-jū-go nin imashitá. (5) Isu wo mótte kité kudasái.—Ikutsu désu ka.—Tō gurái. (6) Rōsoku wo nan bon mótte imásu ka.—Jū-san bon mótte imásu. (7) Anó nōfu wa ushí wo nan-bikí mótte imashitá ka.—Ushí wo ní-jippiki to hitsují wo yon-jū-go-hikí soshité niwatorí wo san-jū-go-wa mótte imashitá. (8) Sará to náifu to sají wa íkutsu arimásu ka.—Sará ga ni-jū-go-mái, náifu ga jū-ni-hon, fóku wa jū-hachí-hon soshité sají wa jíppon arimásu.

Translation of Exercise Nine

(1) That woman has three children. (2) I have two sons and four daughters. (3) Were there students?—There were five students. (4) We have five horses, three cows and twenty sheep. (5) That boy has six dogs and two cats. (6) I have thirteen golfish. (7) Had you any geese?—I had sixteen.—That girl has twenty-five pigeons. (9) I had six canaries. (10) Were there any ducks?—Yes, there were ten. (11) Have you books?—I have five books. (12) Are there any pencils?—Yes, there are four pencils and three pens. (13) Have you any canes?—I have four canes. (14) Bring me two umbrellas. (15) Give me two blankets. (16) Are there any dishes?—There are ten. (17) Bring me ten sheets of paper.

(Conversation)

Anáta wa o-ikutsú désu ka. **or** Anáta wa nan sái désu ka. (How old are you?)

Jū-hachi désu. (I am eighteen.)

Ni-jū-ni sái désu. (I am 22 years old.)

Hatachí désu. **or ni-jū désu.** (I am twenty.)

N.B. When the word **sái** is used for asking somebody's **age**, it is generally repeated in **the answer**. In telling one's age, **hatachí** is often used for twenty.

Nippónjin désu. (I am a Japanese.)

Javajín désu. (I am a Javanese.)

Anáta wa Supein-jin désu ka. (Are you a Spaniard?)

Hái, Supein-jín désu. (Yes, I am a Spaniard.)

Iié, Firippin-jin désu. (No I am a Filipino.)

Verbs most used in daily conversation

NOTE: The words in parenthesis indicate the present of the indicative. **tasukéru** (tasukemasu) to help; **áru** (arimasu) there is **or** there are; **nái** there is (are) not; **surú** (shimasu) to do; **ikú** (ikimasu) to go; **kúru** (kimasu) to come; **atsumāru** (atsumarimasu) to gather (intr.); **háiru** (hairimasu) to enter; **déru** (demasu) to go out; **dásu** (dashimasu) to take out; **mótte iku** (motte ikimasu) to take something to a place; **mótte kúru** (motte kimasu) to bring.

In the preceding lesson it has been shown how to form the past tense of the Japanese verbs. We will now give the rules to form the negative form.

The negative form of the present tense is obtained by changing the verbal ending **masu** into **masen**; the negative form of the past tense is obtained also by changing **masu** into **masen** and adding the word **deshita.**

tasûkerú to help, **tasukemásu** I help, **tasukemasén** I do not help, **tasukemashitá** I helped, **tasukemasén deshitá** I did not help—**arimasu** there is, **arimasén** there is not, **arimashitá** there was, **arimasén deshitá** there was not—**shimásu** I do, **shimasén** I do not do, **shimashitá** I did, **shimasén deshitá** I did not—**ikimásu** I go, **ikimasén** I do not go, **ikimashitá** I went, **ikimasén deshitá** I did not go.

Feudal Lords Patronized Tea Ceremony

The cultivation of tea is said to have been introduced into Japan from China in A.D. 805, though it did not take firm hold till later. It is uncertain when the tea-ceremonies or clubs first commenced; and they do not appear to have adopted fixed rules till the middle of the Fifteenth Century. These rules were made by a Japanese named Shuko, under the patronage of the Shogun Yosimasa (1443-1473); later the famous Taiko Hideyoshi appointed another Japanese, named Rikiu, to revise the old statutes, and the rules drawn up by him are still observed.

There are, or rather were, several varieties in the observance of the ceremonies, of which the principal are Senke, Enshu, Oribe, Matsu-o, and Yabu-no-uchi. Under the present regime they are nothing more than friendly reunions; the ceremonies, in fact, are dying out, and will probably have entirely disappeared in a few years.

The place destined for the ceremonies is either a separate building, or an apartment removed from the rest of the house, and it was known under the names of Kakoi (the enclosed), or Sukiya. It was covered with shingles, and consisted of a room usually measuring four and a half mats (a mat equals about six by three feet), or, about eighty-one square feet; on one side was another smaller room, called Midzuya (water-room), where the utensils were arranged; on the other side was another small room for receiving the guests. Surrounding the house or apartment was a garden, Ro-ji (dewy ground).

Two Schools

Two modes of conducting the ceremonies were observed—the winter and summer modes. In the former the garden was strewn with fir leaves, the guests retained their shoes, and the furnace for the kettle was a pit in the floor filled with ashes. In the latter, the garden was decked out with flowers, the guests took off their shoes, and a portable earthenware furnace (furo) was used.

The inside of the room was to be as plain as possible, though costly woods might be employed if the means of the host admitted it. The walls had a dado of white paper, and on one side was a niche (toko), with an inscribed roll and flowers, the latter sometimes placed in a hanging vase. The hours fixed for the invitations were 4 to 6 a.m., noon, or 6 p.m. The guests, assembling in a pavilion (machi ai) in the garden, announce their arrival by striking on a wooden table (ban) or bell, when the host himself or a servant appears to conduct them into the chamber. The entrance being only three feet square, the host kneels and lets the guests creep in before him. They being seated in a semicircle, the host goes to the door of the side room in which the utensils are kept, saying: "I am very glad that you are come, and thank you much. I now go to make up the fire." He then brings in a basket (sumi-tori) containing charcoal in pieces of a prescribed length, a brush (mitsuba), made of three feathers, a pair of tongs (hibashi), the stand of the kettle (kama-shiki), iron handles for the kettle, a lacquer box containing incense (kobako), and some paper. He again leaves the chamber to bring in a vessel with ashes (bai-ki) and its spoon. He then makes up the fire and burns incense, to over power the smell of the charcoal. While he is thus occupied, the guests beg to be allowed to inspect the incense-box, generally an object of value, which passes from hand to hand, and the last guest returns it to the host. This closes the first part of the ceremony, and both host and guests withdraw.

Utensils Used

The second part commences with eating, and, as it is a rule that nothing should be left, the guests carry off, wrapped up in paper, any fragments that remain. The utensils used in this part of the ceremony are as follows: (1) an iron kettle (kama) with a copper or iron lid, resting on a stand (kama-shiki); (2) a table or stand (daisu) of mulberry wood, two feet high; (3) two tea jars (cha-ire) containing the fine powdered tea, and enclosed in bags of brocade; (4) a vessel containing fresh water (midzu-sashi), which is placed under the daisu, (5) a tea-bowl of porcelain, or earthenware (cha-wan), or, when of large size (temmoku), simple in form, but remarkable for its antiquity or historical associations. Besides this, there is a bamboo whisk (cha-sen); a silk cloth (fukusa), usually purple, for wiping the utensils; a spoon (cha-shaku) to take the tea out of the cha-ire; and a water ladle (shaku). All these objects are brought in singly by the host in their prescribed order.

After solemn salutations and obeisances, the utensils are wiped and some of the powdered tea is placed in the tea bowl, hot water is poured on it, and the whole is vigorously stirred with the whisk until it looks like thin spinach; a boy then carries the bowl to the chief guest, from whom it passes round the party to the last, who returns it empty to the boy. The empty bowl is then passed round once more that the guests may admire it. The utensils are then washed by the host, and the ceremony is at an end.

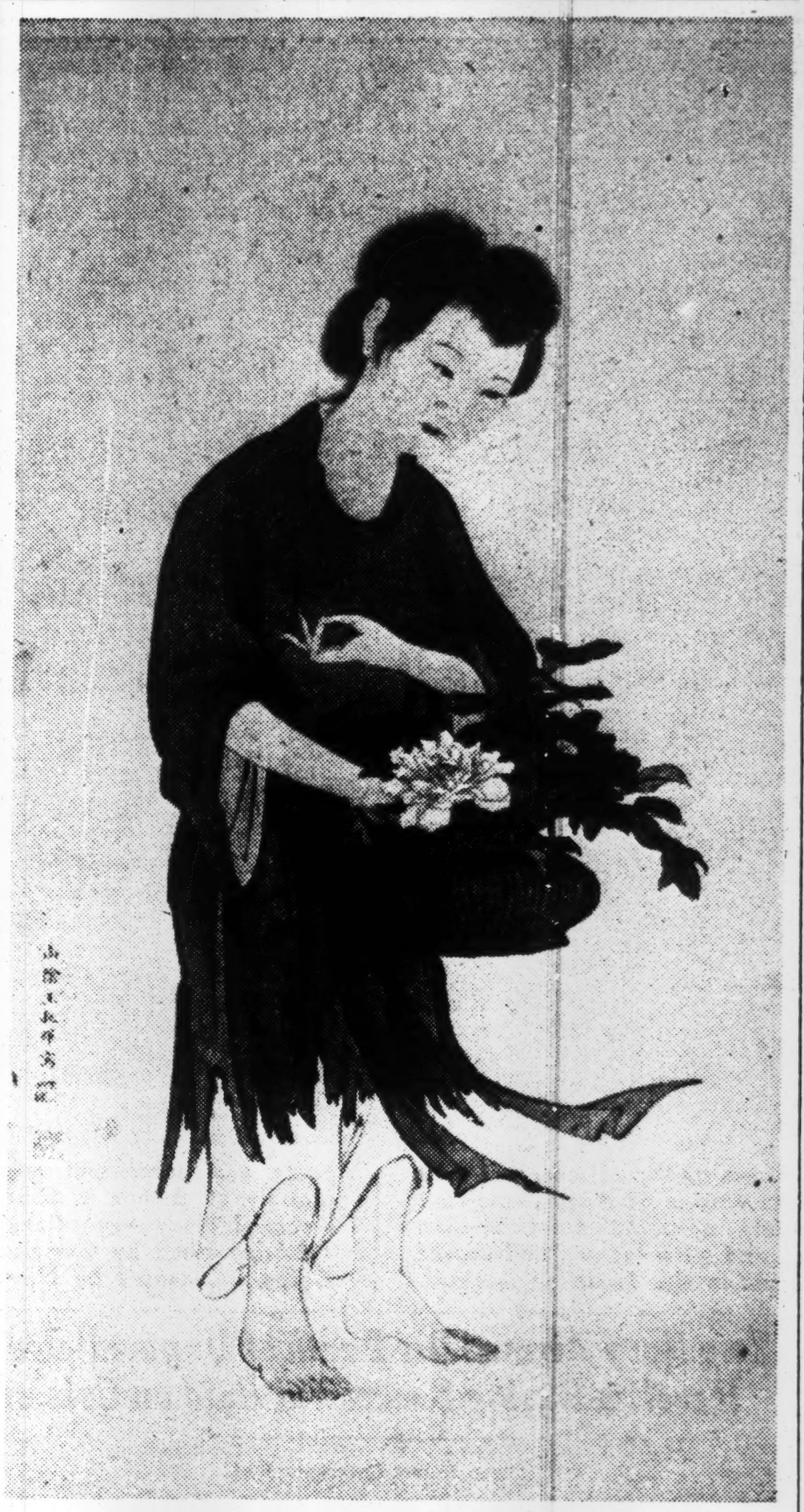
The rules forbid any conversation on worldly subjects, such as politics or scandal; flattery is also forbidden, and properly speaking, the meeting should not last longer than two hours. No distinction of ranks is observed. There can, however, be no doubt that in early times these societies were encouraged by the princes, that their retainers might have an opportunity of quietly promoting the political designs of their lords.

The ceremonial described above is that known as the "Koi-cha," and Dr. Funk states that he was present on one of these occasions when the tea bowl and water jar were exhibited with much pride as old Korean; the host dilated on the age and origin of the various utensils, and mentioned, for instance, that the bag of one of the tea jars was made from the dress of the celebrated dancer, Kogaru, who lived in the time of Taiko Hideyoshi.

There is another form of the tea-ceremonies, the "Usu-cha" (weak tea), which differs from the first in some respects. It is far less ceremonious, the tea is thinner and of inferior quality, and the bowl is filled afresh for each guest, being rinsed out with water each time. The tea jar is also different, being a natsume made of lacquer.

The tea used in both these ceremonies comes from Uji, near Kyoto, the most celebrated tea district of Japan, and is differently prepared from the commencement according to the ceremony for which it is intended. These ceremonies were the cause of the large prices occasionally paid for the vessels of pottery used in them, especially while they were in the height of fashion; hence we hear that, in the time of Taiko Hideyoshi, a single tea bowl of Seto ware was sold for some thousands of dollars.

Flower-Girl



Painting by Wang Shu-hui, Peking. (Uyeno Fine Arts Gallery)

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Friday
Saturday
— Morning —

6:30 Recital of Patriotic Poem.
7:00 Time; News; Music: Orchestra, "Light Cavalry Overture" (Suppe): Piano solo, "Arabesque on 'Blue Danube'" (J. Strauss): Violin solo, "Romanza Andaluza" (Sarasate) and "Basque Cappriccio" (Sarasate): Orchestra, Waltz "Spain."
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
11:00 National School 2nd and 3rd Class Hour: "Reports From the War Front," by Yoshiro Oguri.
11:30 Market Reports.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Music; Election Reports; Narration: "Germany's Health Movement," by Announcer Okano.
1:30 New Life Hour: "Health Instruction," by Dr. Shinichi Kirihara.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
5:00 News; Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour; News; Dialogue: "The Best Soldier in the World," by Yasuhiko Sakaki.
6:50 Local News
7:00 Time; News.
8:00 Radio Drama: "The River, Where the Sleigh Is Running," by Roppa Furukawa, Sachiko Murase, Atsushi Watanabe and others.
9:00 News; Koto Music.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From That: "News From Bangkok."

Kaneiye Made First Artistic Sword Guards

Kaneiye, who worked about the end of the fourteenth century, is regarded as the first maker of tsubas artistically ornamented.

In the fifteenth century were produced many iron tsubas decorated with saw-cut silhouettes of birds, leaves, or animals, and with hammer or punch marks. Those last were probably the work of armorers, as in the case of Nobuiye of the Miochin family, whose iron tsubas were greatly valued. Some of these are of open-work, some with heads or masks in relief, others with punch marks. Another of the most famous workers in iron is Umetada, who lived about the middle of the 17th century.

Another of the fathers of the art was Goto Yujo, the founder of the Goto school, who lived between 1434 and 1512, and often worked from the designs of the painter Kano Motonobu. By this school, it is said, was introduced the peculiar ground of raised dots known as manako, or fish roe ground, and also the free use of gold, the excess of which marred so much their later work.

To the sixteenth century belong most of the beautiful specimens of saw-cut work in iron, chrysanthemums, kiri, and other crests being the favorite motives, though a number of conventional floral designs showing a strong Portuguese influence are also found.

In the early part of the seventeenth century the use of enamel in the ornament of the tsuba was introduced by Hirata Donin, and continued to be characteristic of the work of the Hirata family till the present century.

The time which produced much of the finest work of all is known as the Joken-in period, 1681-1708—the rule of the Shogun Tokugawa Tsunayoshi—perhaps the most famous artist being Somin, who worked largely from the designs of the Kano painter Hanabusa Itcho. About this time the wonderful palette of colors in metal came into full use, and the range of subjects became more and more varied. As in the case of netsuke, so in tsuba one may read the whole history, legends, and mythology of Japan.

But the art had now passed its zenith, and a gradual degeneration set in, the work produced in later years being rich and ornate, but lacking the distinction of the earlier schools.

A few words must be said of the kozuka, the handle of the small knife, called the ko-katana, which is sheathed in the scabbard of the wakizashi, or short sword. The kozuka contains much beautiful ornamentation, and from its more sheltered position this is often of greater delicacy than that applied to the tsuba. The manner in which the problem of filling the long, narrow field is solved is a perpetual source of charm to the student of design.

The fuchi, or ferule, at the lower end of the handle of the sword, and the kashira, its lozenge-shaped cap, are also finely ornamented, the two combined usually forming one design.

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CHAMPIGNONS

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK and amah. First class cook, with excellent references of long service, desires position. Expert in all kinds of cooking. Wife also thoroughly competent amah and speaks English. Will work together if so desired. Address Box 138, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

JAPANESE tenants only. Two-storied four-room furnished foreign house, 370 Honmoku-Motomachi. ¥200 per month. Apply Helm, Tel 2.-4731.

For Rent, Rural

HAKONE Lake, well furnished bungalows and cottages for rent, 2 rooms to 6 rooms respectively, rent ¥150 to ¥500. For full particulars apply to Furuya Hotel, Hakonemachi.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

KARUIZAWA: A fully furnished house of four bedrooms, one sitting room. Full particulars to Box 140, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

A BEAUTIFUL Victor electric radio-gramophone. On view by applying to Box 139, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EMPTY bottles of various kinds of imported foreign spirits. Box 146, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMAN'S frock coat, ladies' pure woollen dresses and coat. All in perfect condition. Box 143, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

SPANISH lessons in Yokohama and Tokyo given by German, also in English. For particulars apply Box 145, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2356.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED young Dober Mann male dog. Reply to Box 634, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

KAWANA
HOTEL
TEL. ITO 358-9

TRAVELING IN SOUTH TO BE MADE EASIER

Financial Arrangements for Travelers in Occupied Areas Decided by Ministry

BANK BRANCHES PLANNED

Bank of Japan to Shortly Commence Exchange of Yen Notes For War Notes

The Finance Ministry has decided to allow travelers in the Japanese occupied areas where Japanese financial organs are in operation to carry letters of credit or permit the sending of remittance drafts for their expenses, it was revealed Thursday, reports Domei.

To other areas without Japanese financial organs, the Finance Ministry will permit the travelers to take with them military scrips used in the area concerned.

As the carrying of yen notes is prohibited as a rule, the Ministry will commence shortly the exchange of yen notes for military scrips at the Bank of Japan, and its designated branch offices and agencies to facilitate traveling.

At present, Japanese financial institutions are established at Hongkong, Manila, Shonan Island and Rangoon.

To Develop Natural Resources

With a view to accelerating the development of the natural resources in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South Seas so as to bring the current War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, the Government is now concentrating on its schedule of financial activities in these areas. Incidentally the South Seas will attract an increased number of travelers from this country. To facilitate their traveling, the Finance Ministry announced Thursday an outline of rules for remittances to the South Seas exclusive of those intended for trade to the following effect:

1. It is essentially stipulated that applications for remittances for traveling expenses and other similar expenses shall be accepted in the form of letters of credit or exchange drafts pending the authorities' approval. Travelers shall be allowed to carry war notes provided they are intended for use in the occupied areas as occasions arise. It is essentially forbidden to carry yen notes.

Yen Notes for War Notes

2. The Bank of Japan, and its designated branches and agents shall shortly commence the exchange of yen notes for war notes.

3. It is possible that the authorities after their investigations may grant permission for remittances to those unable to live in the occupied areas. Remittances coming under this ruling should be made through a bank.

4. In addition to its branch offices now operating in the occupied areas at Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Rangoon, the Yokohama Specie Bank shall establish a branch office in Java. The Bank of Taiwan with its branch offices at Hongkong, Manila and Singapore shall also have its new branch office in Java.

5. For the time being telegraphic remittances shall be confined to Hongkong.

6. Monetary funds required for the development of the occupied zones shall be drawn from the Southern Development Bank and the local financial organs for some time to come.

The Southern Development Bank Thursday published its basis of organization, comprising the General Management under its president, and the Business and Investigation Departments.

CHECK IN RISE IN PRICES SHOWN IN APRIL INDICES

Chamber of Commerce Report Reveals Success Under Wartime Conditions

Reflecting the success of the Government efforts to check an abnormal rise of prices under the wartime conditions the April wholesale price index in Tokyo stood at 211.7 on the basis of the 1930 average, representing a gain of only 0.1 per cent as compared with the March index, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry reported Thursday.

The report added that the April index was also an increase of 7.8 per cent over June, 1937, preceding the outbreak of the China Incident. Details follow:

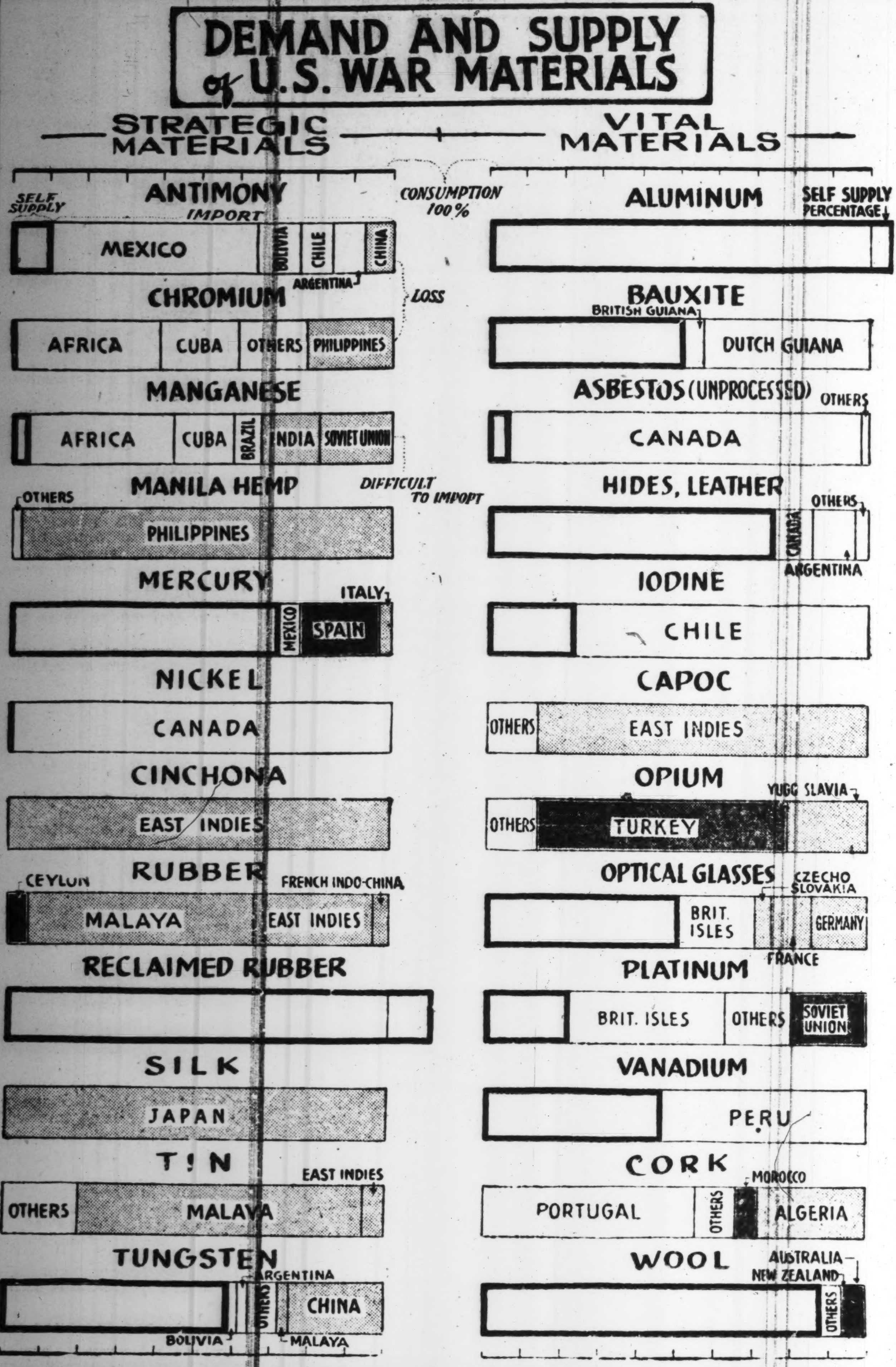
April Wholesale Price Indices
(Average 1930=100)

Items	Apr. Indices	Compared with Mar. 1942	Apr. 1942	June 1937
		— per cent —		
Cereals	190.0	Stationary	Up 0.7	Up 42.9
Foodstuffs	175.7	„	Up 7.9	Up 52.4
Textiles	223.3	Up 0.2	Up 16.1	Up 31.5
Metals	290.9	Stationary	Up 10.9	Up 11.5
Building Materials	239.8	„	Down 10.7	Up 72.6
Industrial Chemicals	133.0	„	Down 4.1	Up 18.2
Fertilizers	193.1	„	Down 0.1	Up 41.7
Fuel	201.1	„	Up 4.0	Up 62.7
Others	190.8	Up 3.3	Up 4.2	Up 18.2
Total average	211.7	Up 0.1	Up 7.8	Up 42.2

Bill Clearings
May 1
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	529,205	310,085
Balance	60,440	27,175

DEMAND AND SUPPLY of U.S. WAR MATERIALS



WARTIME FINANCING SHOWS COOPERATION

Deposits With Bureau of Finance Steadily Increasing Year by Year

Reflecting the redoubled cooperation among the people for the smoother financing of wartime economy, the balance of the contracts of the postal life insurance as at the end of the 1941 fiscal year reached a high of ¥11,413,322,700.60 which shows an increase of ¥2,347,708,239.40 in comparison with the previous years, according to the statistics released by the Insurance Board. The number of policies of this kind of insurance moved from 54,420,286 on March 31, 1941, to 54,634,825 on the corresponding day of this year.

Postal Annuity Ups

A similar upward curve is seen in the balance of the postal annuity as of March 31, 1942, says the same statistics compiled by the Board. The total number of contracts reached the level of 919,314 cases at the end of the 1941 fiscal year which compare with 912,773 cases for the previous fiscal year. The yearly deposits in this annuity increased by ¥5,530,765 to ¥102,909,998.

Meanwhile a noticeably rising trend was seen in the postal savings with the balance as of February 28, 1942, registering at ¥9,510,000,000 which compares with ¥4,621,000,000 on March 31, 1939, ¥6,004,000,000 on March 31, 1940, and ¥7,726,000,000 on March 31, 1941. Other deposits in the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry moved steadily upward year by year, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000,000).

	Mar. 31, 1939	Mar. 31, 1940	Mar. 31, 1941	Feb. 28, 1942
Transfer deposits	161	191	251	304
Deposits of special accounts	548	932	1.499	1.097
Deposits of juridical persons	46	46	46	25
Money in safe custody	43	50	53	49

Cooperate in Expansion

Hitherto the most important missions assigned to the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry had been cooperation in the digestion of Government bonds as well as the smoother supply of money for provincial public bodies. Financial aid to public bodies became more dull, while the subscription to corporate debentures and the money supply to commercial banks continued to increase at an accelerated tempo in order to cooperate more actively in the industrial productivity expansion movement.

Government bonds held by the Deposit Bureau totaled ¥8,957,000,000 on February 28, 1942, which is four times the figure for before the outbreak of the China Affair. A comparison with the figure at the end of the 1940 fiscal year shows a gain of more than ¥1,500,000,000.

The balance of other investments for the last several years are given below: (In ¥1,000,000)

	Mar. 31, 1939	Mar. 31, 1940	Mar. 31, 1941	Feb. 28, 1942
Provincial bonds	1.074	1.126	1.199	1.258
Bank debentures	659	665	843	908
Special corporate debentures	112	221	572	917
Foreign government bonds	85	95	130	169
Loans to general and special accounts	90	89	111	111
Loans to public bodies	308	329	358	404
Loans to chartered banks	227	461	352	352
Deposits	110	64	343	65
Others	159	194	219	245
Total	6,551	8,653	11,545	13,387

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.0	— 1.70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	89.9	— .39
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.9	— .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

TO UP ALUMINUM OUTPUT

Government Will Start Second Five-Year Plan

To cope with the increasing demand for aluminum as a vital material to manufacture light alloys, the Government has decided to start the second five-year production expansion plan.

The plan is now being studied by Government experts with the Planning Board in charge.

According to the present plan, the principal sphere of activities of the second five-year plan will be centralized in Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo because of their abundant supply of raw materials as well as power and labor.

It is understood that the following companies will take charge of aluminum production increase plans in Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo under the second five-year plan:

Chosen—Showa Electro-Industrial Company; Tokyo Light Metals Company; Japan Nitrogen Company.

Taiwan—Japan Aluminum Company.

Manchoukuo—Sumitomo Aluminum Company.

Fluor Spar Control Set Up

To exercise exclusive control over production, distribution and consumption of fluor spar, the Japan Fluor Spar Control Company was organized in Tokyo Thursday. The company is capitalized at ¥3,000,000, of which ¥1,500,000 has been paid-up.

CHUNGKING BANS USE OF OLD FAPI NOTES

Steady Japanese Victories Increase Confidence of Chinese in New Currencies

As an offensive measure in the monetary warfare with the National Government at Nanking, the Chungking Regime has decided to prohibit the circulation of old fapi issued before 1939 in its territories and use these notes to buy commodities in the occupied areas, reports a Chugai special dispatch from Shanghai.

Owing to the strenuous efforts by the Japanese Army authorities as well as the National Government of China, the Central Reserve Bank of China, an issuing bank of the Nanking Government, has been continuing to expand its sphere of influence since it was founded early last year. The continuous stream of news of Japanese victories in the southwestern Pacific fronts, coupled with the strengthening of the foundation of the National Government, has been increasing the confidence of the Chinese public in new Chinese currency.

Chungking Notes Lose Power

In a sharp contrast with the upward curve in new fapi issues, the purchasing power of the Chungking notes circulating in the occupied areas has continued to move downward which is being interpreted by economic experts here as showing the approaching economic downfall of the Chiang administration. The tendency has furthermore been stimulated by the severance of the relation between the yen and old fapi as well as the suspension of the linking system at par between new and old fapi which was put into effect on April 1. The exchange rate of the Nanking notes with the Chungking currency made a rise of about 30 per cent since the new system became effective.

In these circumstances, the Chiang Kai-shek regime has decided to collect all old fapi issued before 1939 from the money market and thus to change them for notes of Central Reserve Bank of China in occupied areas. The circulation of the Chungking notes issued before 1940, however, was not prohibited, because the Chungking Regime issued recklessly its paper notes in 1940 and as a result of this the people's confidence in this 1940 notes has exceedingly been low. Foreign banks as well as the Central Reserve Bank of China had hitherto refused to receive the 1940 Chungking notes but agreed to change other old fapi for other currencies.

Rumors in Shanghai

There is pervailing in Shanghai a rumor to the effect that the Chungking Regime is intending to revise its gold standard system and another rumor as to the issuance of common paper notes by the United States, the British Empire and the Chiang regime, according to another Chugai dispatch from Shanghai.

The news cable also reports that the circulation of old fapi has been continuing to swell at an accelerated tempo owing to the increasing tendency of the war expenditures of the Chiang Army. The state of inflation now existing in non-occupied areas has been spurred by the shortage of commodities following the suspension of the material aid from the United States and the British Empire. The total issues of old fapi has recently hit a high level of 30,000,000,000 yuan so that Chungking and Chengtu, capital of Szechwan Province, are now flooded with 50-yuan and 100-yuan notes.

STOCK MARKET FIRM AT MONTH OPENING

War Front News and Favorable International Outlook Cheers Exchange

The month of May opened with a firm atmosphere pervading the Tokyo Stock Exchange which is attributable to the new low mark set for vote slackers in the 21st general election. The Kabutocho interprets the low percentage of obstainers as proving the public interest in electing men fit to shoulder the important duty of cooperating with the Government in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The war front news concerning the occupation of Malabang, Mindanao Island, as well as the international political development favorable for this country are also responsible for the rosy market situation on Friday. Almost all listed wares moved upward both in the long-term and the short-term markets.

In the long-term section, for example, Japan Ball-Bearing firmed up ¥0.70, Toyo Ball-Bearing ¥2.00, Tokyo Automobile Industry ¥2.30, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.60, Hitachi Iron Works $1.40, Kobe Steel Works ¥0.80, and Japan Fat ¥1.80. Among other wares, a rise of from ¥1.00 to ¥2.00 was seen in Furukawa Electric Industry, Ebara Iron Works, its new, Kotobuki Heavy Industry and Japan Piston Ring. The attention of dealers and brokers was focused on the noticeably upward swing of shipbuilding. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding rose ¥0.79, its new ¥1.10, Uraga Dock ¥0.30, Hakodate Dock ¥0.70 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries $1.90. Transactions in Tokyo Exchange and peacetime wares, however, were less brisk than previously expected.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.00, N.Y.K. ¥102.50, its new ¥89.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥98.90 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.30.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spin. new (25)			37.0	37.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)			153.0	152.9
Do. new (25)	99.8		99.7	99.6
Tei'ku Rayon u (37½)			89.1	90.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.2			40.2
Ensuiko Sugar (50)		u .6	64.3	65.2
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.6	u .2		105.7
Do. new (37½)	90.5			91.6
O. S. K. (50)				96.3
Do. new (37½)	96.1			
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	84.2	u .7	83.4	84.3
Do. new (25)	55.1	u1.1	54.5	55.4
Uraga Dock (50)	96.9	u .3	97.7	98.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	108.8	u1.9	81.3	82.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	108.8	u1.9	81.3	82.0
Hitachi Works (50)			75.3	75.9
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	71.4	d .4	....	71.6
Japan Automobile Ind.	75.5	u2.3	75.9	77.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind	66.8	u .9	66.0	66.5
Toyo Ball-Bearing	84.1	u2.0	84.9	85.9
Japan Nickel	49.7	....	....	....
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	61.7	u .9	....	62.0
Japan Piston Ring	78.6	d .3	79.6	78.7
Furukawa Elec. Ind	118.3	....	117.9	118.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	129.3	u1.4	....	130.0
Japan Carbon	85.4	u1.2	83.5	84.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.0	132.2	131.8	132.0
N. Y. K., old	104.8	104.8	104.8	....
N. Y. K., new	89.9	90.0	89.9	89.9
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.6	154.6	154.6	...
Do. new	98.8	99.0	98.8	98.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.6	90.6	90.0	90.3
Osaka Stock, new	72.1	72.5	72.1	72.1
Japan Steel Tube	75.1	75.2	75.1	75.3
Japan Oil	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.1
S. M. Railway	71.4	71.5	74.9	74.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.6	108.9	108.9	109.1
Hitachi Works	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9
Japan Mining	60.1	....	....	60.1
Manchuria Ind	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

Bill-Clearings Up in Value

The bill-clearings in Japan during April totaled 1,381,000 bills aggregating ¥5,595,000,000, representing a decrease of 103,000 bills in number but a gain of ¥94,000,000 in value, compared with the March figures, according to the survey by the Tokyo Clearing House.

Details follow:

Bill-Clearings in Japan

	Number (Bills)	Value (¥1,000)
April, 1942	1,381,811	5,595,961
Compared with March, 1942	103,168 Down	94,895 Up
Compared with April, 1941	221,370 Down	485,018 Up
January to April, 1942	5,516,151	121,433,846
Compared with January-April, 1941	677,890 Down	2,434,414 Up

Bank of Japan Accounts

May 1
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,352,548
Deposits	545,084
Loans	390,308

After Some Years Abroad, Baron Goh Finds His Place in the Financial World

Continued From Yesterday

"Although Baron Goh was disowned by his father and denied entry to his home, he was allowed his school expenses through his brother-in-law. Accordingly, he entered Doshisha University, Kyoto. That was when he was 17 years of age. There was nothing eventful in his life in Kyoto, except that he continued his fast life. After returning to Tokyo, he entered the Tokyo Imperial University at the age of 19, attending school from his brother-in-law's house, and made friends with the late Count Yasuya Uchida, several times Foreign Minister, and the late Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.

Goes to Germany

"At the age of 20 he went to Germany. That was in February 1884. He spent full seven years in Germany and later studied in Belgium. In Berlin he entered Heidelberg University, and prior to his departure from Germany he was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. However, he mastered the English and German languages very quickly while in Heidelberg University and spoke German fluently. Baron Goh seems to have led a very luxurious life in Germany, for it is said that one of his German school friends one day asked his Japanese friend if Baron Goh was a prince. On the eve of his departure for Germany he was given a letter of introduction by the late Prince Hirobumi Ito to the late Viscount Shuzo Aoki, erstwhile Foreign Minister, who was then Japanese Minister to Berlin. This letter of introduction came into the possession of the Baron in his later life. It read, 'This boy is very unruly and would not obey his father, but I see some talent in him. If he is instructed by a great man, he might become useful. As his father is very anxious about the future of the boy please take good care of him.' This letter of introduction by the late Prince Hirobumi Ito has been framed in superb material and is kept as a treasure by the Goh family.

Returns to Japan

"He returned to Japan from Europe in December 1891 at the age of 26. For four or five years after his return to Japan, he drank cup of pleasure to the last dreg, sowing the wildest oats conceivable, and his father was utterly dumbfounded at the persistent tenacity of his profligacy. At one time he was made an unofficial staff member of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry which was then headed by the late Count Munemitsu Mutsu, but he was soon dismissed not only owing to his dissipated life but also for having too frequently taken his colleagues to gay quarters. Therefore his father decided to disinherit him legally and made his adopted brother the family heir. However, unfortunately his brother-in-law died of tuberculosis, which was a great shock to Baron Goh and marked a turning point in his life. Upon receipt of the sad news, he said to himself, 'I must now seriously think of my future.' Though a very passionate man but reason always took the upper hand in him.

Starts Business Career

"As he became serious people around him were more anxious about his future, and they thought it might do him a lot of good if he was given some sort of work which would keep him busy. Accordingly, he was made president of the Nippon Transportation Company. This was a small company with a registered capital of ¥300,000, of which only ¥75,000 was paid up. The company's business was so poor that within the short period of seven years as many as seven presidents had come and gone. Therefore, even though Baron Goh should have failed, the company had nothing to lose. Hence the recommendation. That was when the Baron was 31 years old in the year 1898, and everybody around him watched with keen interest how he would come out, while it was a crucial test for the Baron. However, within three or four years of hard work, during which time he labored day and night, he succeeded in putting the company not only on a paying basis but in a position to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. This was an agreeable bolt from the blue to those surrounding him, and his father and all his friends at once changed their opinion of him. The Baron at once became an able business manager from a Lothario in the eyes of his relatives and friends.

Promoter of Falling Firms

"With the success he made in the Nippon Transportation Company he became more or less confident of his ability, and in his heart of hearts he decided to make a success in the financial world. He said to himself, 'After all, for the present, I do not enjoy the credit of the people, nor am I conversant with economic affairs, and it would be best for me to devote my attention to the promotion of the business of failing companies, for people will then undoubtedly place trust in me, and while I am doing that I will be able to acquire experience in financial affairs.' That was a very clever idea on the part of the Baron.

"The Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, the Hosiery Company and the Iriyama Coal Mining Company, all of which had been on the brink of bankruptcy, were placed in his hands for reorganization one after the other, and he succeeded in making them all paying propositions.

"After careful examination of the business of the Iriyama Coal Mining Company, he detected that the greatest evil lay in the poor management of the office at the mine in Iriyama, and made up his mind to effect a complete shake-up in the personnel of the management at Iriyama. The management at the Iriyama Mine got wind of it, became greatly alarmed and went the length of threatening Baron Goh by spreading news to the effect that an assassin was let loose against him. On hearing this, Baron Goh went to Iriyama alone and had a straight talk with the management, outmaneuvering all of the undesirable elements in the management, which enabled him to effect a radical improvement in that part of the company's business. Within a period of several years, the business of the Iriyama Coal Mining Company was very much improved, and the once losing proposition declared a dividend of 10 per cent, and his ability began to be recognized in financial circles.

"After reorganizing several other enterprises, he was given the position of managing director of the Teikoku Commercial Bank which was catering to the requirements of the Tokyo Stock Exchange brokers, and which was the nucleus of the present Dai San Bank. By pulling the bank out of its straitened circumstances, as its failure would have meant a panic on the Exchange market, the Baron displayed rare financial ability and steered the ship of the bank safely through a storm, thereby winning for him a high reputation as first-class financier.

(To Be Continued)

CHINESE IMPORTANT IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Imported to Indies as Mine Workers on Three-Year Contracts

In view of the important role played in the past by the Chinese in the development of the southern regions, their labor is an important factor in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, states the Chugai Shogyo in an article commenting upon the labor situation in the southern regions.

Particularly in the development of the three islands of New Guinea, West Samoa and Naur, which were placed under the mandatory rule of Australia and New Zealand as a result of the first World War, Chinese labor played an important role, continues the paper quoting John Alvin Decker's book entitled, "Labor Problems in the Pacific Mandates," which was published in Shanghai in 1940.

Chinese Worked as Miners

According to the book, the paper continues, Chinese labor was indispensable in the mining of phosphate ores on Naur Island and in the agricultural development of West Samoa. The Chinese laborers were collected in Hongkong to be taken to these southern regions.

The period of an employment contract was usually three years and with the expiration of the contract the Chinese workers were to be sent back as a matter of principle by the administrative authorities who did not desire that they settle permanently on the islands.

On the Island of Papua or New Guinea, as a means of obtaining labor for gold mines there, the imposition of head-taxes on native inhabitants was resorted to by the local government. The native inhabitants were thus forced to work for wages to pay the taxes in cash, continues the journal. And on the Island of New Zealand the employment of Chinese labor is restricted to replace them by native labor, concludes the journal.

U.S. MAKING EFFORTS TO FILL RUBBER NEED

Counter-Measure Drafted to Cope With Loss of Imports From South Pacific

No longer able to draw supplies from the South Sea sources for important wartime requirements, such as rubber, tin and quinine, the economic structure of the United States has been considerably enfeebled, according to a special dispatch dated April 30 from Shanghai to the Chugai Shogyo.

In order to find a makeshift to cope with the adverse situation, says the special dispatch, the American Government has drafted a counter-measure, which, however, has little prospects of substantial realization.

Of the total supplies for consumption during 1940 of 1,027,300 tons, reconditioned rubber amounted to 209,600 tons and imported rubber 817,700 tons, those imported from Malaya, Dutch East Indies and Indo-China representing 96 per cent of this total.

Counter-Measure Drafted

The counter-measure in question covers the following items:

1. Rubber Plantations along the Amazon river. The annual production in this zone formerly reached 70,000 tons, but it has now dwindled to 15,000 tons. A plan is now afoot to increase the production in that area.

2. Boost of Synthetic Rubber Production. It is proposed to increase the present annual production from 90,000 tons to 400,000 tons at one bound, whereas the present-day rationing of rubber for civilian use of motor vehicles is to be cut by one half, it was stated by the authorities concerned.

To Use Waste Rubber

3. Enlargement of Rubber-Reconditioning Industries. Rubber-reconditioning industries have been strained to their full capacity to cope with the situation in connection with the War in the Pacific. The authorities are planning an annual output of approximately 425,000 tons with waste rubber as extensively collected as possible, against the present output of 315,000 tons per annum.

4. Restriction of Consumption. A ban will be placed upon the use of rubber for non-emergency requirements, and a rationing system will be enforced for the sale of vehicle tires.

5. Invention of Rubber Substitutes. Rubber for vehicle tires amounts to three-fourths of the total consumption of rubber in America. It is reported that experts have scored a success in the invention of rubber made from wood, but it will take some time before it is of practical value.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1942

A Natural Friendship

The presence of the Thai Mission of Congratulation in Tokyo at the present time has provided the occasion for numerous speeches of mutual felicitation and compliments from both sides. Within just the past few days there have been several banquets featured by gracious exchanges of courtesy. The chief of the Thai mission, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol, has also seen fit to issue through the press and over the radio public statements whose tenor is most welcome to the Japanese nation.

These speeches are far from being the usual pretty speeches delivered as a matter of form on all ceremonious occasions. As a matter of fact, there are many real reasons, both sentimental and practical, why Japan and Thailand are natural friends. It is not only the vicissitudes of the present war which have fortuitously forced these two nations to come together. There are substantial and significant reasons why these two nations are destined to work together in the future. And it is indeed a cause for congratulations that this intimate association, if properly understood, is of inestimable advantage to both parties, to the one fully as much as to the other. The speech-makers are therefore intensely sincere when they congratulate each other on their good fortune in being thus associated together.

Japan has particular reasons to feel a warm comradeship toward Thailand and to respect her many notable achievements which resemble those of Japan in so many respects. Outstanding among the bonds of kinship which bind the two countries is the unique fact that for a long time Japan and Thailand constituted the only two countries in all East Asia which were truly independent. Manchoukuo is a recent, though most welcome, addition to this notable company. China, although nominally independent, suffered from such infringements on the exercise of her sovereignty as extraterritoriality, conventional tariff, foreign concessions, permanent foreign garrisons on her soil, and other such indignities as to exclude her from the category of truly independent nations. It is only recently that the Nanking Government, thanks to Japan's aid, is gradually succeeding in winning back the qualities of true independence which had been stolen from her by the Western Powers in the past. As for all the other countries of East Asia, including French Indo-China, the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaya, Burma, India, and even beyond, they have for centuries been under the undisguised tyranny of alien rulers from Europe and America. In all this vast continent, Japan and Thailand have until recently been alone in upholding the dignity and honor of free Asiatic nations. Naturally there is a strong bond of kinship and mutual respect arising out of a common experience of this sort which transcends the mere political expediencies of the moment.

The manner in which Thailand has preserved her liberties also resembles the methods pursued by Japan. Just as Japan sought to protect herself from the aggressions of the Western Powers by learning the secrets of the West, Thailand also sought knowledge and education from the West. Just as the Emperor Meiji enjoined the Japanese nation in his Five-Point Charter Oath of 1868 to "seek wisdom and knowledge throughout the world so as to strengthen the foundations of the Empire," so the Royal House of Thailand has itself been setting the example for the past two or three generations by sending many of its members abroad to study. Like Japan, Thailand has placed great emphasis on education. It is no accident that the educational system of Thailand, although less developed than that of Japan, ranks far above the inadequate educational facilities provided for their Asiatic wards by the various European colonial Powers, giving the lie to the myth of "the white man's burden."

But while profiting from learning the secrets of the West, Thailand like Japan has had the wisdom to preserve her own cultural institutions. While affording tolerance to Western beliefs, Japan and Thailand have both cherished their similar Asiatic traditions typified in their common Buddhistic heritage. In this characteristic, Thailand and Japan are together distinguished from the other countries of this part of the globe where the native civilizations and religions have been swept away by forcible importations of superficial Western substitutes.

Thailand, like Japan, has found that it is not easy to keep free from the dangers of a too pervasive Western influence. Like Japan of a generation ago, Thailand until recently has had to employ European and American advisers and technical experts and teachers of all sorts whose influence might have become dangerously dominating but for firm control and restriction. But just as Japan did several decades ago, Thailand has recently succeeded in terminating her dependence upon these outsiders. Here again is thus another bond of common experience.

The spirit of progressiveness which is such a strong characteristic of present day Thailand is much akin to the spirit which has characterized Japan since the beginning of the Meiji Era. Tangible evidences are to be seen in the impressive material achievements of the two countries. Although Thailand is still in a much earlier stage of development than Japan, Thailand's trend is in a similar direction. For example, Thailand's excellent railway system already far excels the railway facilities of any of the neighboring countries of Southeast Asia. Her air transport system, her telegraphic system, her modern army, navy, and air force, her dynamic youth organizations—these are all features which likewise characterize Japan, and Japan can well appreciate and respect the achievements of Thailand in these fields of endeavor.

In the realm of international politics, Japan like Thailand and China and various other Oriental countries once suffered from extraterritoriality and conventional tariff and other afflictions imposed by the Western Powers. But whereas China is just now beginning to cast off these fetters with the aid of Japan, Thailand emerged from these disabilities several decades ago through a process of diplomatic maneuvers reminiscent of Japan's achievements of the 1890's. Here then is still another bond of common experience between Thailand and Japan.

In the realm of economic experience, Japan was once a predominantly agricultural country which has subsequently become industrialized. Her early industry was under foreign capitalistic influence and technical tutelage, but has subsequently become vigorously independent. Thailand is manifestly going through a similar process, although that process in her case has but barely begun. Here also, Japan, because of her own experience, can appreciate and respect the aspirations of the Thai people as no other nation can, and is moreover in a position to give aid and support in a way no other nation can possibly do.

All of these reasons argue most convincingly that the common interests of Japan and Thailand are not only the polite vaporings of after-dinner speeches but are a matter of sound realities. They should prove most conclusively that the Japanese nation is utterly sincere in its expressions of regard for the welfare of Thailand.

To be sure, in the course of the gigantic war which is now in progress, there may be a period of temporary stringency in material goods. The flesh pots of European and American capitalism may at times seem more appetizing than the coarse fare of one's own production. But in the long run, there is no question as to which is the more beneficial—dependence on Western capitalism or economic as well as political independence, subservience to distant exploiters or cooperation among independent but friendly neighbors. It is a matter of practical common sense as well as of sentiment for progressive Asiatic nations to work intimately together for the construction of a new order rather than separately to be pulled down with the wreckage of a collapsing system of Western imperialism.

In the light of these considerations, it is most gratifying to witness the experiences which the Thai Mission of Congratulation is having in Tokyo. The courtesies which are being accorded its members are not a mere formality. They express the sincere regard which the Japanese nation feels in the welfare of Thailand and in the common destiny of the two nations as symbolized in their Alliance.

A Year Ago Today

May 2, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

German victories against British shipping continued, German bombers inflicting heavy damage on three British transports totaling 27,000 tons, including an oil tanker, in Crete. 35,265 tons of British shipping and one of the escorting vessels were sunk from a convoy by German submarines. In the waters around England, a merchant vessel of 4,000 tons and another larger vessel were damaged.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Tolerance

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

There has been a long tradition of tolerance in the literature and ethical teaching of Japan which has sunk deep into the mind of every Japanese. What Japanese does not know by heart the following tanka? "Diverse are the ways one finds at the foot of the mountain, but reaching the summit, all climbers shall see the same moon." It must have an extraordinary ring to all intolerant ears, emanating as it does, from a reverent follower of Buddhist religion It is tantamount to saying that one religion is as good as another if you have attained its highest truth.

Still more astonishing must be to the intolerant mind the more famous poem by Sugawara Michizane: "If your heart is sincere in pursuing the paths of virtue, the gods themselves will guard you though you may never pray."

Michizane was the most learned man of his time (he died in 903 A.D., in his 58th year), deep in Chinese learning, that is, he was far from being ignorant of Buddhist faith and Confucian morality. Above all he was a devout Shintoist, himself deified after death as Tenjin, the god of calligraphy and poetry. There scarcely was a man who better understood the value of prayer than he did. Yet he placed above all prayers, the spiritual efficacy of sincere heart and virtuous acts. The poem could not have been a plea for paganism as it is sometimes alleged to be by religious sectarians. Its meaning may be all the more clarified if we add these words, "How then will the gods refuse the prayers of the devout hearted?" Implied in the same words is the unsaid rebuke that "not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will my Father which is in heaven." (Matthew 8:21).

'If Faith Strong'

If the greatest scholars and the most reverent of Buddhists and Shintoists have preached toleration and latitudinarianism in such uncompromising terms, their words have been taken up by the rest of scholars and teachers who have at all discussed the question of good and bad, or instructed the masses in the wisdom of virtuous life. So the Japanese masses have come to believe that "even the head of a sardine will be moved if your faith is strong enough." That is, "faith as a grain of mustard seed" will work wonders. The term "shinjin" used in this popular maxim includes both prayer and devotional act, so that the meaning of the saying comes to this: "If your faith is strong enough, and is implemented with devotional acts as strong, you may pray even to a stone, and have your prayer answered." The first condition of religion is "shinjin" without which you may cry unto all the gods and deities in the universe at a critical moment of life and death, and might as well be praying to the winds.

We have to make one more quotation of authoritative nature, namely, from Kitabatake Chikafusa's "Jinko Shotoki" (History of the True Succession of the Divine Emperors). Chikafusa, it is needless to say, was a great scholar, patriot and loyalist, regarded as the incarnation of "true loyalty" to the Southern, that is, the legitimate Imperial dynasty, whose writings are always read with great reverence as textbooks, both on Odo (the king's way) and the ways of the subjects. Emphasizing the quality of tolerance, Chikafusa says, in my rough and ready translation, something as follows:

Enlightened Imperial Regime

"From the Sovereign's point of view it is important that he should know something of all the sects of religion there are, and that he should reject none of them in particular. This is a good policy calculated to preserve the nation from calamities and misfortunes. From among the diverse religions have come those which have produced the greatest sages and saints. Among the native deities of this land are likewise found those whose virtues have especially guarded our country. It is a great mistake that a man favoring one sect should ridicule or look down upon other sects. As man's temperament and attainments differ, so there are numerous faiths which they may choose to believe. Where a person has not even fully grasped his own religion and yet presumes to disparage other religions of which he knows nothing—what a heinous sin this must be. As I believe in this creed, so does another in that creed; and we both may derive our respective benefits according to our different constitutions. Such may be no mere haphazard fact of this world; it may be traced to some mysterious causes laid in our previous existences. Therefore both the Sovereign and those who advise him in affairs of State should not discriminate against any religion, but improving every opportunity, make the best of all the profitable religions there are. This remark applies not only to Buddhism but to Confucianism and Taoism and all other creeds. Nay, all objects of devotion down to common or vulgar arts and accomplishments should be made proper use of to the advantage of the people. The country ruled according to such a maxim will be in a condition truly deserving the name of Enlightened Imperial Regime."

It is not surprising that this broad-minded or hospitable tolerance of the religions on the part of the Japanese should be mistaken for a religious apathy or even impiety by those brought up in a country

(Continued on Page 3)

OPPORTUNE TIME COMES FOR INDIA TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN EAST ASIA

Country Apt to Be Left Out of Co-Prosperity Sphere Of Two Continents if Blind to New Order

By SHIGETOMO SAYEGUSA

From Contemporary Japan,
April issue, 1942

Part III

When Chiang Kai-shek visited India in February last, Britain vainly hoped for a change of attitude on the part of the Indian National Congress. A Chungking broadcast gave out that Chiang Kai-shek was going to India to discuss with the British and Indian authorities such questions as the conclusion of a barter arrangement to exchange commodities between India and China, improvement in transportation, supplying of arms and ammunition to Chungking, joint defense between Chungking, India and Britain, mediation in the Anglo-Indian dispute and importation of materials from abroad into Chungking via India.

Subsequently, a Kunming broadcast intimated that Chiang Kai-shek visited India to discuss with the Indian Government leaders, especially with military leaders all questions pending between Chungking and Britain, to hold personal talks with certain nationalist leaders of India and contract an alliance with the Indian people. Sometime later the Bombay correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reported on the basis of an official announcement that Chiang Kai-shek visited India for the purpose of making that country the military supply base for Chungking, establishing a new supply route for Chungking through India replacing the Burma Road, which has been intercepted by the Japanese Forces, studying the prospect of a joint defense agreement between Chungking, Burma and India and appealing to the Indian nationalist leaders for India's participation in the war against Japan and Germany.

Attempts Prove Futile

These facts clearly indicate the nature of Chiang Kai-shek's trip to India. While there, he not only made contact with a great many Indian leaders, but urged India's adherence to the anti-Axis camp. There is no reason to doubt that Chiang Kai-shek went to India at Britain's instance to bring about an Anglo-Indian understanding on the one hand and induce the Indians to collaborate militarily with the "democracies" on the other. However, his attempts proved futile, especially when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the moving spirit of the Congress, asserted that the solution of the issue of Indian independence was of prime importance.

Moreover, the London Times in its issue of February 16 disclosed that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after the talks with Chiang Kai-shek declared that it would be out of the question for India at this period of British domination to effect direct co-operation with Chungking, how much, it might wish to aid China, emphasizing that India's freedom would be the sine qua non. The paper added that Pandit Nehru stated that Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India would not bring about any change in the attitude of the Indian National Congress toward Britain.

Although it appears certain that the Congress did not yield to the persuasion of Chiang Kai-shek, nevertheless, the existing bond of friendship between Chungking and it received a new incentive. Therefore, it is imperative that India should be informed that Japan entertains sincere sympathy for the cause of Indian independence. It is, however, gratifying to note that not only General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of Japan, has clarified this point, but the Japanese nation as a whole is manifesting its willingness to be of assistance to the nationalist leaders of India in their struggle against Britain.

Long-Cherished Desire

It has to be remembered that Japan has been cherishing the desire of East Asiatic liberation since the Meiji Restoration of 1868 as a reaction to the Westernization of the world. In order to safeguard the integrity of East Asia, it waged war with Russia in 1904-5. When Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek led the revolutionary army in Canton, the stranglehold of Britain over China became visibly shaken. And being fearful of the loss of Shanghai, Britain asked Japan for aid, but the latter did not comply with the former's request.

Later on, the Kuomintang troops established contacts with the Japanese Army which was then conducting operations against Bolshevism. Unfortunately, however, at that psychological moment Chiang Kai-shek and his followers succumbed to the intrigues of the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American "democracy," which stabilized its divide and rule policy by securing the support of the Chekiang financial clique, then the most influential financial group in China.

After this Kuomintang volte face, the Chiang administration embroiled Japan in an unnecessary war with China, forsaking the ideal of "Greater Asianism" as enunciated by Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese national revolution and founder of the Kuomintang Party. The departed leader had stressed that the prime requisite for the realization of this ideal was Sino-Japanese collaboration.

Hostilities Still Continued

But Chiang Kai-shek is still conducting hostilities with Japan to delay the regeneration of Asia, despite the fact that the Japanese Government has repeatedly declared that Japan and China should jointly form the main structure of the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia. Therefore, it would be meaningful for India not to pay any heed to the policy of Chungking which is the main cause of hostilities that are still continuing in southeastern Asia.

There is absolutely no difference between the intrinsic national aspiration of India and Japan's fundamental objective in waging the war in Greater East Asia. This means that Japan is earnestly anxious to extend its friendship to India; but if the leaders of that country fail to see the good intention of Japan, they shall have to bear the consequence.

At the present moment, it is unlikely that the leaders of India would fail for any British bait, be it a compromise formula as brought by Sir Stafford Cripps or an appeasement plan to be outlined by the British Parliament as a last resort. The fact is that the Indian nationalists are not least desirous of accepting dominion status as the final goal of political freedom to be enjoyed by them. They demand complete self-rule to guide the future destiny of India.

Britain-Made Proposal

For this reason, none of the Indian leaders is agreeable to acquiesce in the Britain-made proposal which was recently placed before the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League by Sir Stafford Cripps. Since this proposal is designed to grant dominion status after the termination of the current war in exchange for India's full military collaboration with Britain, it needs no elaboration to state that it falls far short of the legitimate political aspiration of nationalist circles.

What step Britain would take in India to utilize that country for its war purpose deserves careful attention on the part of the Axis Powers. It is quite possible that Britain may permit the Soviet Union to meddle in the Indian question, especially when some leaders of India are sympathetic toward Communism. Be that as it may, it is certain that "democracy," which is the matrix of British capitalist-imperialism in the world, would never be magnanimous enough to grant independence or autonomy to India. Similarly, there is no hope for regaining freedom through Communism which aims at creating international chaos by precipitating class struggle.

India now stands at a crossroads. It must guard against the inroad of Communism and seize the opportunity given by Japan to overthrow British domination. It is essential that at this moment of turning point in the world history it must follow its own path of self-realization by forming a corporate body by itself. Otherwise, it will remain as an appanage of Britain like the Chungking regime, or at worst it will become a Bolshevist stronghold entrenching the influence of the Soviet Union.

Bound to Enjoy Peace

If the Indians do not take any notice of the Anglo-American mildewed propaganda, or refuse to be caught in the snares of Chiang Kai-shek, their country is bound to enjoy totalitarian peace, as well as genuine independence. In that event, India may remain outside the co-prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia, or may form a unity by itself connecting the co-prosperity spheres of Europe and Greater East Asia, without belonging to either of them.

The collapse of the British Empire is inevitable, for the reign of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, which served its purpose in the past days, is no longer suitable for the new world which is rapidly emerging. On the debris of the "democratic" set-up will spring up the totalitarian world to propagate new totalitarian harmony based on fellowship, coexistence and co-prosperity. India in that new world structure will become a bridgehead between Greater East Asia and Europe, thereby enriching itself on the one hand and contributing to the progress of world peace and amity on the other. The chance for India has come to play its role—the role of a virile nation.

In the Periodicals

Bungei Shunju, Vol. 20, No. 5, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: The Mission of Japan by Chikao Fujisawa; High lights of a Round Table Conference on Economic Reorganization, and Change and Cessation of Business; Japan's Politics Based on Faith Musojiro Ito; The Mind That Minds Renovation by Takeshi Imanishi; Active Money Market by Shinsaku Shimada; On the Family Spirit; Expedition and Culture by Naokatsu Nakamura; The Construction of Greater East Asia and Japan's Culture by Toyo-o Ogushi and Yasu zumi Yamazaki; Rise of a Great Nation by Tokutaro Fujita, and East Pagoda, West Pagoda by Momo-o Kitagawa.

King, No. 671, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. The leading articles: The Oath of the General Election; Detailed Reports of Visiting the Families of the Nine Heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla; Who Would You Select at the General Election by Kiwao Okumura; The Diary of a Warrant Officer, Who Took Part in the Aerial Attack on Hawaii; Questions and Answers for Nourishment Under the Present Distribution of Foodstuffs by Dr. Shiro Kawashima; An Arena of the Air by Kenya Matsunaga, and Review of a Round-Table Conference on Australia and New Zealand.

U.S. SOLDIERS DISLIKE WAR BUT FOND OF LOVE

Romance With Australian Girls Headache for Commanders

American soldiers abroad are seriously thinking of romance instead of war and are apparently sowing their wild oats in the countries which they are supposed to defend. In Ireland they have given a headache and nightmare to Irish parents who have daughters old enough to be sweethearts for men of the American expeditionary forces.

Likewise, they have stirred up a commotion in the Australian church and Washington official circles. As a result, American army commanders in Australia have been instructed to do everything in their power to prevent their men from marrying Australian girls.

Marriage Opposed

Chief Chaplain of the United States Army Major John Kenney recently commented on this question in a press interview in which he was quoted as saying: "We have no control over our men getting intimate with Australian girls. I heartily approve of their becoming engaged, but I am opposed to their being married."

Serious concern of the American authorities was well expressed in official reminders to their soldiers in Australia that the United States Government would not make any allowance for wives who are not American citizens.

Not only that, in his "make friends but wait" radio talk, Chaplain Kenney reminded Australian girls that the American soldiers might not look so attractive when their uniforms are discarded. He added that most of the American expeditionary forces have been drafted from small rural towns and that he did not think for a moment that city-bred Australian women would fancy small town life even in the United States.

But in his talk to American service-men, Major Kenney emphasized that they are in Australia to fight a tough war and not to colonize the British dominion. Strongly advising Uncle Sam's soldiers not to take any steps further than engagement until the war is over, he declared in an American fashion: "After the war, the whole army can get married."

Undisciplined and Ill-Ordered

How should we take this situation? No doubt, this is the sort of thing that offers a pretty good theme for a senseless comedy that may profitably be staged on Broadway, New York, to amuse fun-loving but warhating people in the American social register. But observers will not fail to see in this Romeo-Juliet scene in Australia a clear indication of the undisciplined and ill-ordered American forces.

How could leisurely arm-chair strategists and profit-conscious warmongers in the American Government expect these fighting men to fight heroic and death-defying battles against intrepid Japanese soldiers? Have they not been recruited from among young men with romantic ideas who have chosen military life because of attractive advertisements, such as "Join the Navy and See the World," or similar slogans?

It is still fresh in our minds that General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, fled to Australia at the most critical moment for his forces in the Bataan Peninsula. The American authorities through their propaganda activities tried to have the world believe that the American general was ordered to Australia to bolster up the morale of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

Defenders Surrendered

But look what is happening? General MacArthur's deserted American defenders, 9,000 strong, have surrendered to the Japanese troops in the Bataan Peninsula. He promised to return and again take command of these troops but the Japanese Forces have made General MacArthur eat his words, and he quietly and silently remains in the air raid-proof headquarters of the so-called Allied forces in Australia.

But again look what is happening right under his nose! His American soldiers ought to know that the British fleet and air force have been virtually smashed in the Indian Ocean and that the war is coming closer and closer to the heart of Australia. But as we have already mentioned, American soldiers are reportedly flirting with girls whom they are supposed to defend not from Australian men but from the danger of enemy attacks. This is really a queer situation.

In the minds of the American soldiers, it seems, there is no thought of war. Romance appears to be the stuff they are after in Australia. Apparently they are asking themselves: "Why should we fight when we can enjoy life?"

Yes, in a nostalgic mood, they are asking: "Why do we have to fight?" —(H.I.)

Gems of Truth

The good are heaven's peculiar care.—Ovid.

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He that does good to another, does also good to himself; not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the consciousness of well-doing is an ample reward.—Seneca.

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No one loves the man whom he hears.—Aristotle.

• • •

Strong feelings do not necessarily make a strong character. The strength of a man is to be measured by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him.

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Great men never make bad use of their superiority; they see it, and feel it, and are not less modest. The more they know their own deficiencies.—Rousseau.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

Gandhi's Social Philosophy

Hardest of all to understand is Gandhi's rejection of Western medical science. At first, he tells us, he honored the physician, who held himself always ready to alleviate pain. But then he decided that medicine was the art of helping one organ at the expense of another, that it removed effects instead of causes, and that it generated new ills for every one it healed.

Like Plato, he would have the sufferer bear his pain, keep the doctor away, and help nature to undertake the cure. It was vivisection that repelled him; he brands it as "man's blackest crime," and says: "I detest the unpardonable slaughter of innocent life in the name of science and humanity so-called; and all the scientific discoveries stained with innocent blood I count as of no consequence." All this vast pharmacopoea is unnecessary, let men have fresh air, good water and exercise, and eat only what grows out of the earth, and the doctors will starve. In Utopia there will be no doctors, just as there will be no railways, no factories, and no slums.

Old Industry Good

This hostility to everything Western culminates in the rejection of modern industry. The old domestic industry, where peasant men and women plied the spinning wheel and the loom, and kept themselves productively busy in the winter months, was good; but the confinement of men and women in factories, making with mahines owned by others, fractions of articles whose finished form they will never see, appears to Gandhi a roundabout way of burying humanity in a pyramid of shoddy goods. Most machine products, he believes, are unnecessary; the labor saved in using them is consumed in making and repairing them; if labor is really saved, it is of no benefit to labor, but only to capital; labor is thrown into a panic eloquently named "technological unemployment."

"Machinery is like a snake-hole, which may contain from one to one hundred snakes . . . Where there is machinery there are large cities, and where there are large cities there are tram cars. . . . As long as we cannot make pins without machinery, so long will we do without them. The tinsel splendor of glassware we will have nothing to do with, and we will make wicks, as of old, with home grown cotton, and use hand-made earthen saucers for lamps."

And then the most romantic passage of all:

"Man is so made by nature as to require him to restrict his movements as far as his hands and feet will take him. . . . Railways are a most dangerous institution. Man by their means is getting farther and farther away from his maker. . . . What is the good of covering great stretches of ground at high speed?"

Offers Solution

Or as an anonymous Hindu expresses it to an Englishman: "You have taught us to fly in the air like birds, and to swim in the sea like fishes; but how to live on the earth you do not yet know." What enterpreneur will solve that little problem for us?

Gandhi offers a solution.

"What may be hoped for is that Europe, on account of her fine and scientific intellect, will realize the obvious and retrace her steps; and from this demoralizing industrialism she will find a way out. It will not necessarily be a return to the old absolute simplicity. But it will have to be a re-organization in which village life will predominate, and in which brute and material force will be subordinated to spiritual force."

The first move toward this end, he thinks, is the restoration of the spinning wheel. "We must gradually return to the old simplicity." What joy there is in working with our hands—what music in the song of the wheel!—how many composers have heard in its humming revolutions the spirit of the earth; "The four hours I devote to this work are more important to me than all the others. The fruits of my labor lie before my eyes."

But more than that; for a hundred years now, since English manufactures destroyed the domestic industries of India, the peasant's cottage has been idle in the winter days; for half the year 80 per cent of the Hindus are unemployed through no fault of their own. How well it would be for happiness and a modest prosperity, if the Charka could be restored to those homes, filling them with busyness and adding to the pitifully small income of the rural family

Voluntary Boycott

But this revival requires a protective tariff; the spinning wheel cannot compete with the British machine loom; British cloth must be kept out that Hindu khaddar may find a sale. Since this is impossible, because of British control of Hindu tariffs and ports, the only recourse left to India is a voluntary boycott of all foreign cloth. In this way $200,000,000 would be saved to India every year.

So Gandhi renewed the Swadeshi movement of the old reformer Tilak; self-production was to be added to Swaraj, self-rule. He made the spinning of the Charka a test of membership in the National Congress; he asked that every Hindu,

(Continued on Page 3)